THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

W. A. HEMPHILL & Co. ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1873.—TRIPLE SHEET. VOLUME VI—NUMBER 75

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

☞ Cards of six lines or less, under this head inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

JNO. H. JAMES, Banker, James' Block. june1-d1y

H. H. CARLTON & CO., REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Athens, Georgia. july23-d6mo

DR. E. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlin & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia. jan7-d1f

L. D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, NO. 47 WHITEHALL street, Atlanta, Ga. june7-d1y

DAN McDUFFIE & BRO., PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL Plasterers. Orders promptly attended to. Office at Simmons & Hunt's store, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. apr18—dtf

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—WM. W. SHARP Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Rooms—Broad street, a few doors below the Sun office. Terms—$8 per month (10 lessons, one hour each. He also instructs BRASS BANDS, and arranges Music for them. sep5—d1y

DR. J. B. MURPHY, Resident Dentist. Office over Richards' Book Store, Alabama st. From a practical experience of thirty years, I feel confident that I can meet the wants of all who may need the services of a practical dentist. aug24-d6m

LAWYERS.

JESSE M. GOSS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him. Office—Corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets, Atlanta, Ga. sep2—d3mo

FRANK P. GRAY, attorney at Law, Atlanta, Georgia, will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care. Office with Colonel L. E. Bleckley, corner Peachtree and Harris streets. aug27-1y

E. J. KIKER. J. N. KIKER.
KIKER & SON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CALHOUN, Georgia, (office over Boaz & Brown's store), will practice in all the Courts of the Cherokee Circuit; Supreme Court of Georgia, and the United States District Court at Atlanta, Georgia. june4—d1y sep1—

M. VAN ESTES ATTORNEY AT LAW, Gainesville, Ga. Will practice in the counties of the Western Circuit, Supreme Court of the State, and in the District Court of the United States at Atlanta. july18-d3m

JASPER N. DORSEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Gainesville, Ga. Will practice in the counties of Hall, Forsyth, Dawson, Lumpkin, White, and in the Supreme Court and Federal Courts at Atlanta. Special attention given to bankruptcy cases. july18-d12m

ANDREW SLOAN, Attorney at Law, Savannah, Georgia, will practice in the Superior Court of Chatham county, and in the United States Courts of the Northern and Southern Districts of Georgia. Special attention to collections and bankrupt matters. june20-d1y

LLOYD & GOODE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Montezuma, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of the Southwestern Circuit and the Supreme Court and Circuit and District Courts of the United States. june10—d1yr

L. S. ROAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FAIRBURN, Georgia, will practice in the Courts of the Tallapoosa Circuit. Special attention given to cases in Bankruptcy and Collections. Remittances made promptly. june28-d6m

J. H. TURNER, Attorney at Law, Forsyth, Ga., will practice in the courts of the Flint Circuit, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. Special attention given to collections. july4-d6m

GEORGE N. LESTER. WM. S. THOMSON.
LESTER & THOMSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. Office in Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga. july13-d6m

E. G. SIMMONS, Attorney at Law, Thomaston, Georgia. nov10-d12m

JAMES C. BARTON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Real Estate Agent, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Superior and Supreme Courts of Georgia. Office first door east of Court House Building, Decatur street. ☞ Special attention given to Collections. apr13-d1y

FRANK S. LOFTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Franklin, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Carroll, Coweta, Douglass, Fayette, Heard, Merriwether and Troup, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. may15—d1y

J. A. HUNT, Attorney at Law, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties comprising the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States District Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts by special contract. apl27-1y

RICHARD LeSUEUR. WARREN C. WINSLOW
LeSUEUR & WINSLOW, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Valley, Georgia. Collections in Southwest Georgia a specialty. Real Estate Agents. july21—d1y

JAS. A. HARLEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Sparta, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Hancock, Elbert, Glasscock, Hart, Lincoln, Madison, Oglethorpe, Taliaferro, Warren, Wilkes, Baldwin Greene, Washington and Columbia. apr13-d1y

McDANIEL & WHITFIELD, Attorneys at Law Griffin, Ga. Will practice in Superior Courts of Flint Circuit, in Supreme Court of Georgia, and in United States District Court at Atlanta, and elsewhere by special contract. june7-d1y

S. D. McCONNELL, Attorney at Law, office corner Whitehall and Hunter streets. Practices in all the Courts in Atlanta Circuit. june1-d1y

J. C. FAIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CALHOUN, Ga., will practice in all the Courts of the Cherokee Circuit, Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Court, at Atlanta, Ga. june4-d1y

W. R. RANKIN, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office—Front room over Boaz & Barrett's Store. may27-d1y

EMORY SPEER, Lawyer, Athens, Georgia.—As Solicitor General, will attend the Courts of Clarke, Jackson, Walton, Gwinnett, Hall, Banks, Franklin, Habersham, White, Hall, and give attention to collections and other claims. oct16—d1y

Z. D. HARRISON, Attorney at Law, will practice in the Superior Court of Fulton county, the Supreme Court of Georgia, and the United States District Court, at Atlanta. Office, No. 33, Capitol building. mar. 9-d1y

JESSE S. THASHER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Monroe, Ga., will give strict attention to all business intrusted to his care. Remittances promptly made. dec19 d12

Business Directory of other Cities.

AUGUSTA, GA.

JOHN W. BESSMAN, Wholesale Dealer in Choice Liquors, and Agent for John Gibson's Son & Co., Philadelphia. 387 Broad street.

W. A. RAMSEY, Agent. The People's Clothier. 288 Broad street.

MYERS & MARCUS, Jobbers of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps and Clothing. 274 Broad street.
J. MYERS. S MARCUS.

CENTRAL HOTEL—MRS. THOMAS, Proprietress.

GREENE & ROSSIGNOL, Successors to Wm. H. Tutt, Importers and Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Essential Oils, Corks, Sponges, and Druggists' sundries, 294 Broad street.

A. MENDLESON, Rectifier and Wholesale Liquor Dealer, 295 Broad street.
J. C. HARRINGDALE, Traveling Agent.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

BANKS.

BANK OF CHARLESTON, (N. Banking Association.) 12 Broad street.
WM. E. BURDEN, Cashier, A. S. JOHNSON, President.
☞ Capital, $600,000.

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN BATES & CO., 124 Meeting street.
E. W. MARSHALL & CO., 143 Meeting street.
JOHNSTON, CREWS & CO., 41 Hayne street.
JOHN G. MILNOR & CO., 135 Meeting street.

HARDWARE.

HART & CO., 39 Hayne street.
J. E. ADGEE & CO., 139 Meeting street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. F. FLEMING & CO, 2 Hayne street,
E. B. STODDARD & CO., 165 Meeting street.
T. M. BRISTOLL & CO., 145 Meeting street.

MILLINERY, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS AND WHITE GOODS.

JOHN S. FAIRLY & CO., 37 Hayne and Market street.

STOVES, TINWARE, HOLLOW WARE., Etc.

WILLIAM SHEPHERD & CO., 29 Hayne street.

HATS, CAPS, Etc.

EDMONDS T. BROWN, (of late firm of T. D. Fleming,) 43 Hayne street.

GROCERIES.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., 1 and 3 Hayne street.
HENRY BISCHOFF & CO., 197 and 199 East Bay
O. F. WIETERS, 131 East Bay.
STEFFENS, WERNER & DUCKER, 98 East Bay, 28, 30 and 32 Vendue Range.
W. H. CHAFEE & CO., 65 and 307 East Bay.
WAGENER, MONSEES & CO., 165 and 163 East Bay and 2 and 4 Queen street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

DOWIE, MOISE & DAVIS, Importers and Wholesale Druggists, Meeting street, corner Hasel.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS

C. BART & CO., 55, 57 and 59, Market street.
PAUL WELCH & CO., 215 East Bay.

CLOTHING.

EDWIN BATES & CO., 124 Meeting street.
I. FYTE & CO., 308 King street.
JOHN G. MILNER & CO., 135 Meeting street.

DOOR, BLIND AND SASH FACTORY

P. P. TOALE, Factory—Holbeck's Wharf; Saleroom and Office, 20 Hayne street.

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

I. H. HALL & CO., 2, 4, 6, 7 and 8, Market street.

GENERAL COMMISSION—FLOUR, GRAIN, ETC.

J. N. ROBSON, 68 East Bay. 112 Atlantic Wharf

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

MANTOUE & CO., Proprietors of the Charleston Branch Havana Cigar Factory, "LaValentina," 118 East Bay.

TINSMITHS AND PLUMBERS' GOODS AND TOOLS.

WILLIAM SHEPHERD & CO., 29 Hayne street.

ATHENS, GA.

SUMMEY & NEWTON, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hardware, Agricultural Implements, etc.

CHILDS, NICKERSON & CO., Dealers in Hardware, Iron, Nails, Mill Findings, Agricultural Implements, Chicago Farm Pumps, etc.

A. S. DORSEY, Dealer in Dry Goods Groceries and assorted Merchandise, and Agent for the justly celebrated Sea Fowl Guano.

DUPREE'S OPERA HOUSE, complete in all its appointments; seating capacity 800 persons. apply to LUCKY & YANCEY.

WASHINGTON, GA.

STUMMER'S HALL, Washington, Ga. For Balls, Concerts, Theatres, etc., apply to JOHN D. FLOYD.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

W. W. LUMPKIN, Attorney at Law, Union Point, Ga., will give strict attention to business entrusted to his care. Refers to P. W. Printup. may 13-1y

JOHN F. REDDING, Attorney at Law, Barnesville Ga., will give strict attention to business entrusted to his care. my2-1y

MALCOLM H. JOHNSTON, (late of Georgia) Attorney at Law, No. 31, St. Paul street, Baltimore Md. Refers to Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, Crawfordsville, Ga.; Hon. Wm. Hope Hull and Wm. A. Walton Esq., Augusta, Ga.; Gen. A. R. Lawton, Savannah and Col. L. N. Whittle, Macon, Ga. apr13-d6m

SUMMER AND FALL ARRANGEMENT

MERCHANTS' LINE OF STEAMERS

Semi-Weekly for Jefferson Direct.

Leaves New Orleans Every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 P. M.

For Jefferson, Shreveport, Grand Bayou, Coushatta, Brownsville, Grand Ecore, Alexandria, and all way landings on Red River. The following first-class and very light draft boats compose this line. (Other boats will be added as business demands.)

R. T. BRYARLY.........Capt. Noah Scovell.
BELLE ROWLAND.........Capt. Geo. W. Rea.
GLADIOLA.........Capt. H. L. Lee.
THIRTEENTH ERA.........Capt. Chas P. Tunstow.
FLIRT.........Capt. Geo. J. Hazlett.
FLETA.........Capt. L. S. Greenlee.

Passengers and shippers can rely on this arrangement throughout the season.

Special rates of passage made with commercial travelers for New Orleans houses.

Liberal discount made to parties emigrating to Texas by this line.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to LORD & McPEAKE, Agents, 70 Gravier street.

All freight consigned to L. & McP. will be forwarded promptly free of commission.

For further information apply to W. J. Houston, Gen. Pass. Ag't Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line. aug2-d3mo

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

OPENS October 1; continues through nine months. It is organized in schools on the elective system, with full courses in Classics, Literature, Science (with practice in Chemical and Physical Laboratories), in Law, Medicine, Engineering, Teching and Agriculture. Apply for Catalogue to JAMES F. HARRISON, Chairman, P. O. University of Virginia, Albemarle county, Va. aug10-1m

MRS. E. M. STOVALL,

PROPRIETRESS of The Bartow House) Cartersville, Ga. Having recently taken charge of this House, she has thoroughly renovated and refurnished it, in all its departments, and is now prepared to afford to the traveling public entertainment adequate to the times, at moderate prices. She has also secured additional suits of rooms, is prepared to accommodate a few families with Board. Summer visitors will find Cartersville one of the healthiest localities in the South.
apr24-dtf P. S. SHELMAN.

CHAS. A. ELLS. W. W. LANEY.

ELLS & LANEY

DEALERS IN

Fancy & Family Groceries

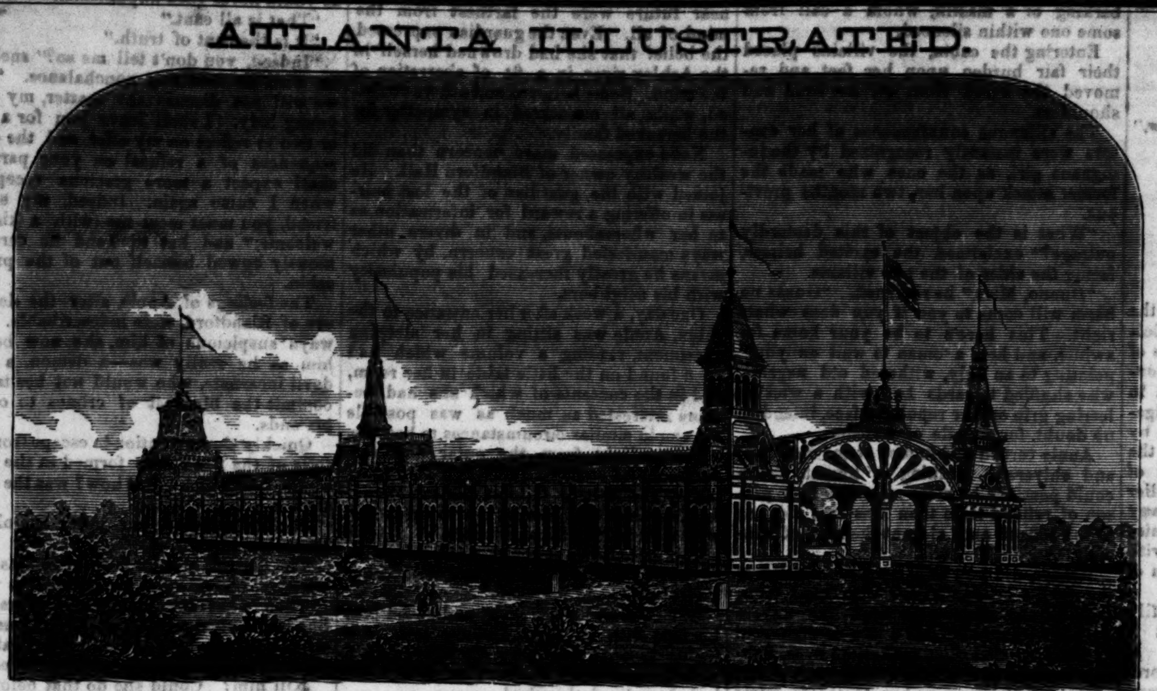
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Ice.

Bar Room and Restaurant, up-stairs, stocked with the Best in the market, Oysters, Fish, Vegetables, etc.

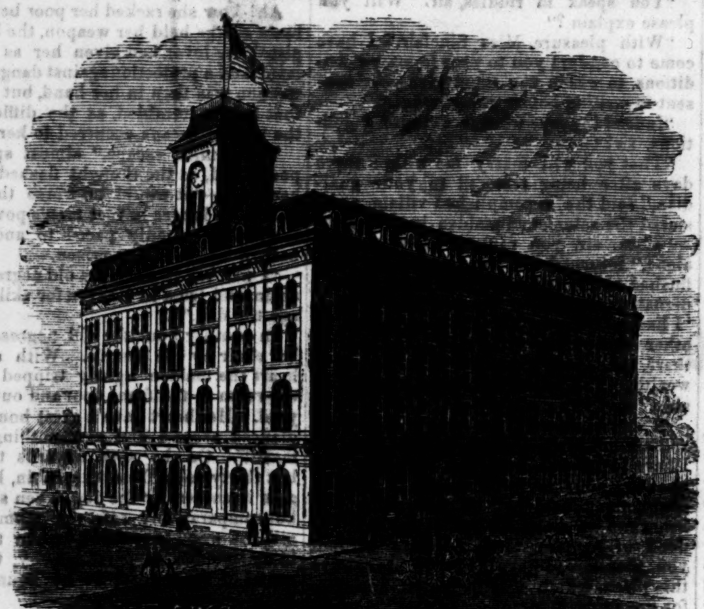
Mulberry Street, Macon, Ga.

aug23—dtf

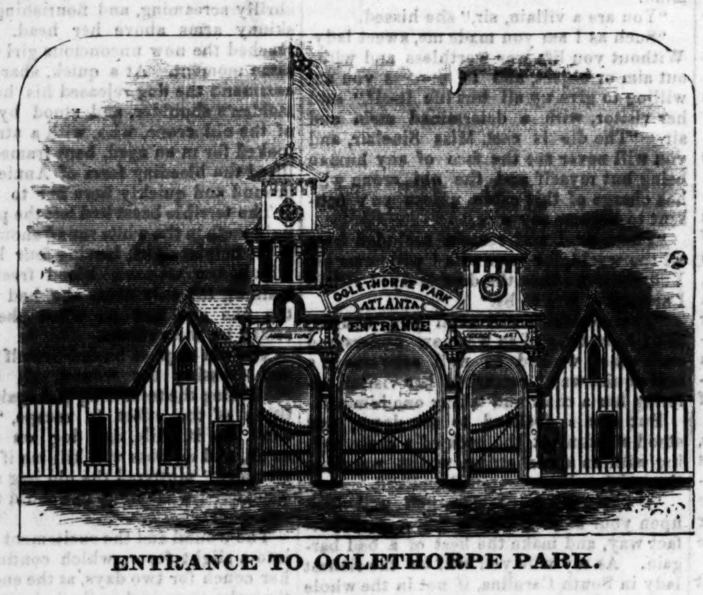
ATLANTA ILLUSTRATED.



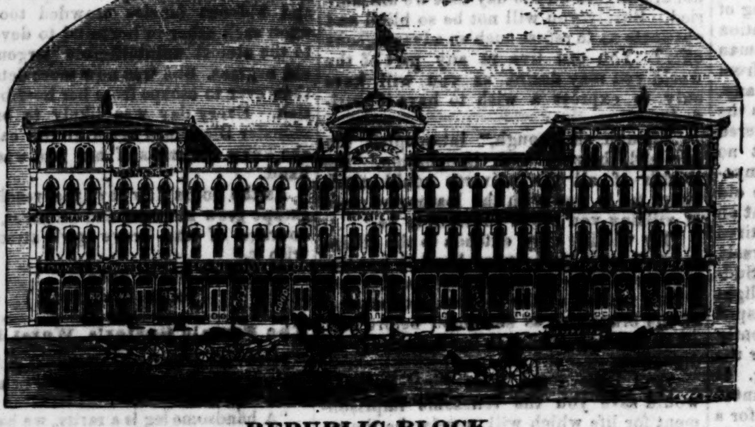
GRAND UNION PASSENGER DEPOT--Iron.



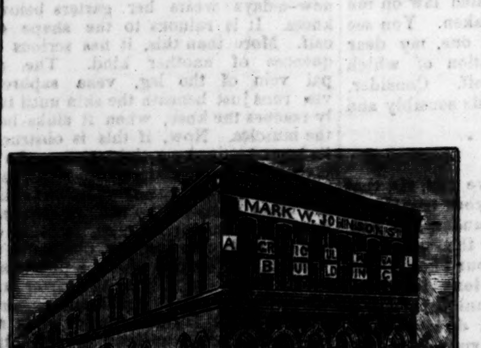
STATE CAPITOL.

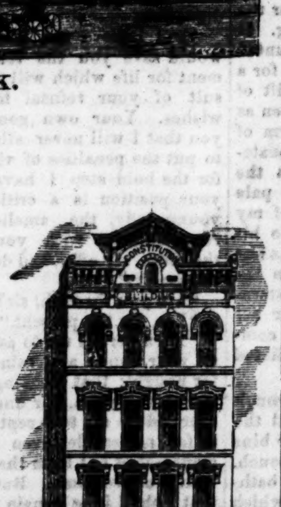


ENTRANCE TO OGLETHORPE PARK.



REPUBLIC BLOCK.





GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY

For September.

Drawing Daily at 5 P. M.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

ORPHANS' HOME AND FREE SCHOOL.

CAPITAL PRIZE...$7,000 00

30,316 Prizes, amounting to $53,253 20.

TICKETS $1 00. SHARES IN PROPORTION.

IN the above Scheme, formed by the Ternary Combination of 78 numbers, making 76,076 tickets, and the drawing of 12 ballots, there will be 220 prizes, each having three of the drawn numbers on it; 4,356 each having two of them on; 25,740 each having one only of them on; and also 45,760 tickets with neither of the drawn numbers on them, being blanks.

To determine the fate of these prizes and blanks, 78 numbers, from 1 to 78 inclusive, will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and 12 of them drawn out at random; and that ticket having for its combination the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, will be entitled to the

CAPITAL PRIZE OF..........	$7,000 00
That ticket having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th drawn numbers, to..........	650 00
That ticket having on it the 7th, 8th and 9th drawn numbers, to..........	650 00
That ticket having on it the 10th, 11th and 12th drawn numbers, to..........	650 00
That ticket having on it the 2d, 3d and 4th drawn numbers, to..........	650 00
That ticket having on it the 3d, 4th and 5th drawn numbers, to..........	650
That ticket having on it the 5th, 6th and 7th drawn numbers, to..........	650 00
That ticket having on it the 6th 7th and 8th drawn numbers, to..........	650 00
That ticket having on it the 8th, 9th and 10th drawns numbers, to..........	650 00
That ticket having on it the 9th, 10th and 11th drawn numbers, to..........	650 00
That ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 5th drawn numbers, to..........	650 00
That ticket having on it the 1st 2nd and 5th drawn numbers, to..........	217 60
That ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 6th drawn numbers, to..........	217 60
All other tickets (being 297, with three of the drawn numbers on, each..........	20 00
Those 66 tickets having on them the 1st and 2d drawn numbers, each..........	10 00
Those 66 tickets having on them the 3d and 4th drawn numbers, each..........	5
All other tickets (being 4,224) with two of the drawn numbers on, each..........	2
And all those tickets (being 25,740) with one only of the drawn numbers, each..........	1 00

CAPITAL PRIZE.

On Mondays capital will be..........	$7,000 00
On Tuesdays and Fridays capital will be..........	4,500 00
On Wednesdays capital will be..........	6,000 00
On Thursdays and Saturdays..........	5,000 00

For further particulars send for schemes.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable forty (40) days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction or 15 per cent.

All prizes of $20 00 and under will be paid immediately after the drawing, with the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

☞ Prizes cashed at this office.

HOWARD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga
june27-dtf

South Carolina Railroad

CHARLESTON, December 14, 1872.

ON and after Sunday, 15th instant, the following Schedule will be run on the South Carolina Railroad:

Between Charleston and Augusta

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Charleston..........	9:30 A M
Arrives at Augusta..........	5:20 P M
Leaves Augusta..........	9:00 A M
Arrives at Charleston..........	4:45 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Charleston..........	8:30 P M
Arrives at Augusta..........	7:35 A M
Leaves Augusta..........	6:15 P
Arrives at Charleston..........	5:50 A

Between Charleston and Columbia

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta..........	9:00 A M
Arrives at Columbia..........	5:20 P M
Leaves Columbia..........	9:00 A M
Arrives at Augusta..........	5:20 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta..........	6:15 P M
Arrives at Columbia..........	6:30 A M
Leaves Columbia..........	7:30 P M
Arrives at Augusta..........	7:35 A M

Day and night trains connect at Augusta with the Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad.

Night train connects with Macon and Augusta Railroad.

Night train out of Augusta makes close connection at Columbia with Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Passengers for points on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad will avoid a tedious delay at night in Columbia, by taking this route.

Elegant new sleeping cars on night trains between Augusta and Charleston.

S. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent.
jan8-tf

W. B. HUDSON, of Louisville, Ky. J. W. HIGHTOWER, of Griffin.

HUDSON & HIGHTOWER,

Livery, Sale and Feed Stable.

EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS.

Good Shed Lots for Drovers.

All kinds of Vehicles to hire at reasonable prices.

Near the Passenger Depot,

Griffin, Georgia.

june15-dtf

CROCKETT'S PATENT

GIN GEAR,

MADE WITHOUT A MORTICE, Tenon or Key, every part Bolted to Iron. Two mules with a 40 saw Gin can gin three Bales or Cotton per day. IRON RAILINGS for enclosing Grave Lots at New York prices. ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY made and repaired. Plantation Castings always on hand.

CROCKETT'S IRON WORKS, MACON, GA.
sep1—dtf

Wesleyan Female College,

MACON, GA.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION WILL begin October 6, 1873.

For Catalogues, containing full information, address REV. E. H. MYERS, D.D., President.
C. W. SMITH, Secretary. sep3—d1m

J. VALENTINO,

BAR AND RESTAURANT,

☞ MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

68 CHERRY STREET.

ELEGANTLY FITTED UP.
aug30-tf

CUMMINGS' KING CURE!

This wonderful Lotion cures

Fresh Cuts, Bruises and Burns, Ringworms, Chilblains, and Styes. It is also good for Old Sores, Ulcers Sore Eyes, Risings, Reduction of Tumors, Putrid Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, Fever Blisters Sores caused by Vegetable Poison, and Bites of Poisonous Insects.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.

For bad Cuts or Bruises, adjust the cut or lacerated parts, and bind up with a linen or soft cotton bandage, and keep the affected parts moist with the lotion. Made and sold by

R. CUMMINGS, Palmetto, Ga
apr22-dtf

PHYSCIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

A SPECIALTY AT THE DRUG STORE OF

ROLAND B. HALL,

Druggist,

Corner Cherry Street and Cotton Avenue, Macon, Ga
sep1—dtf

MADAME O. da SILVA

AND

MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 17 West 38 St., New York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. july2-3mos

BELLEVUE HIGH SCHOOL

BEDFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

JAMES P. HOLCOMBE, LL. D., Principal; WILLIAM R. ABBOT, Associate Principal. The Ninth Annual Session of this School for Boys will begin September 15th. Beautiful and healthy location. Full corps of Instructors. Pupils are members of the Family. For information address either Principal, at Bellevue P. O. july29—d2aw2mo

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediment marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable treatment. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed enveopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.
july8—d&w3m

ELECTION NOTICE.

FULTON COURT OF ORDINARY, AT CHAMBERS, September 8, 1873.

IT IS ORDERED that an election for Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton county be held at the several election precincts in said county, on Saturday, the 4th of October next, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of William R. Venable, Esq.

DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary Fulton County.
sept9-d3t&w1d

THE "VICTOR."

WANTED—General Agents in every State in the South, for the "VICTOR" Sewing Machine.

The "VICTOR" requires no PUFFING to sell it.

For terms address R. J. WILES, Atlanta, Ga
aug5—dtf

F. M. HEATH. S. A. PORTER.

HEATH & PORTER,

Livery and Sale Stables,

Poplar Street, between Second and Third Sts.,

Macon.........Georgia.

Accommodations are ample and complete for the Board of Citizens' and Transient Stock of Traders.
aug28—dtf

FORTY SHARES of STOCK

— IN THE —

Dollar Savings Bank for Sale.

PAYS 20 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Apply to JACKSON & CLARKE, Attorneys at Law.
aug21—d1m

THE HANNAH MOORE ACADEMY.

The Diocesan School for Girls, Fifteen Miles from Baltimore.

offers special inducements for those desiring for their daughters careful training, thorough instruction, high culture, and the influence of a Christian home. The next term will begin on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10th, 1873. Address, REV. ARTHUR J. RICH, M. D. REISTERTOWN, MD.

FEAGIN & BROTHER,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

MACON SALES AND LIVERY STABLES

Plum st, near Brown House and Passenger Depot.

SPECIAL attention to Transient Stock. Superior accommodations for Drove Stock. Finest Carriages and best Horses for hire.

ANNIE SINCLAIR

A STORY OF

MAN'S LOVE AND WOMAN'S DEVOTION,

AND THE

Career of an Ex-Confederate Since the War.

BY H. KINGSHACK,

AUTHOR OF "ADRIFT," "OUT OF THE SNOW," "JUANITA," "THE OLD SCOUT," ETC.

Written for The Constitution.]

CHAPTER VIII.

ABDUCTION.

Six weeks after the publication of the false news of the death of the brave Colonel Bolton, in battle with the guerrillas of Juarez, in the mountains of Mexico, a contradiction of the report was published in the same paper, based upon the promulgation of an order to the Imperial army, by the Emperor, in which the thanks of the Emperor and Empress, in behalf of the country, were tendered to "Brigadier General Frederick Bolton, for the many signal victories he had won over the enemies of the empire and of peace," ending with the bestowal of the cross of the "Legion of Honor."

This number of the paper was carefully destroyed by Judge Robertson, lest it should fall into the hands of his ward. It was likewise seen by Colonel Blandford, who hurriedly called on Judge Robertson to apprise him of the article.

A strict watch was kept over the house for a week after, that no paper should find its way into their midst, until its columns should first be subjected to a careful scrutiny by the watchful guardian.

But another had seen and read the interdicted article, and cut it out for future reference, believing that another would be interested in its contents beside himself. This was the good old Doctor Edmunds, the old family physician of the Sinclairs, Boltons, Robertsons, Blandfords, and, indeed, the surrounding country for many miles, for the last thirty years. He had divined the cause of the terrible swoon of his fair patient, and resolved to administer the news contained in its contradiction, as a dose of medicine.

He therefore, in the goodness of his heart, enclosed the scrip in an envelope, addressed it to Miss Annie Sinclair, in the care of Judge Robertson, and sent it to the country post office.

Of course it was intercepted, and opened by the watchful guardian, who trembled at the narrow escape from discovery by Annie, of the snare into which she had, to a certain extent, already fallen. No clue to the sender of the article could be gleaned from the handwriting on the envelope; the guilty man, therefore, suspected that some one in the neighborhood was cognizant of the persecutions to which his ward was subjected, and was endeavoring to thwart her tormentors.

In this uneasy frame of mind, Judge Robertson hastened to Blandford Hall, and laid the discovery he had made before the partner of his crimes.

The two worthies agreed that the situation was becoming dangerous, and that decisive steps should be taken at once to insure their success.

On the afternoon of the next day a letter from Frederick himself was intercepted, in which he said that he had been granted a six-months leave of absence, to take effect thirty days of the date of the letter, at which time he would start for Vera Cruz, and take ship for New Orleans, thence homewards to the idol of his heart.

This was a bombshell in the camp of the conspirators, which almost paralyzed them with fear. The return of Bolton at this juncture would destroy all their hopes of success with the fair Annie.

"We must resort to the last alternative, Judge," remarked Blandford, as he perused the letter, and returned it to the latter.

"What is that?"

"Abduction."

"Indeed."

"Yes, it is our only chance."

"I am sorry to hear it."

"And I regret the necessity of it, myself, but what else can we do? Give it up as a failure?"

"Never!" hissed Robertson. "We must force her consent at all hazards."

"Exactly."

"Where will you take her?" inquired the now excited guardian.

"I have a secure place for her, where she will be comfortable, and well guarded against intrusion from outsiders."

"Where is the place?"

"Down on the river, a mile below here; had the cabin built a month ago. It contains two rooms, one for the prisoner and the other for the watch and attendant, an old negress, who has before had charge of refractory females," added the villain, with a smile of cunning lightning upon his merciless countenance.

"Is there no chance of the woman being bribed?" anxiously inquired the Judge.

"None, whatever, as she well knows her life would pay the forfeit."

"Then go ahead, and success to you," and the precious pair of villains shook hands and parted.

A few days later, and the Ashley river region was in a ferment of excitement over the disappearance of the ward of Judge Robertson, the beautiful heiress of the Sinclair property. The fact was published from one end of the State to the other. All the clue to the missing girl that could be found was a dainty little handkerchief, which was found in the woods, nearly two miles away from the residence of her guardian.

The search was long continued, and large rewards were offered by the afflicted family and friends, but no clue as to her whereabouts could be gained. The whole matter was enshrowded in the deepest mystery. The Judge seemed indefatigable in his exertions to discover some trace of his missing ward, and elicited the sympathies of all his neighbors by the intense anxiety he manifested at the uncertainty surrounding her fate. Indeed, his acting was superb, and drew commendations of approval from the demon, Blandford, himself.

Let us now return to our heroine.

She was seized from behind, a cloak thrown over her head and drawn so close as to prevent her cries being heard at any distance, lifted in a pair of strong arms, and hurried away into the woods. So quickly was it done that the surprised girl had no time to offer resistance, or even to shriek for help.

Swiftly and noiselessly was she borne through the dense thicket, to the river bank, where was moored a canoe, into which she was placed, and rowed rapidly down the stream, a distance of one and a half miles, when they landed and bore their burden up a narrow pathway to a cabin which stood some hundred paces from the river. They were greeted by the fierce barking of a mastiff, whom a call from some one within silenced.

Entering the cabin, the villains placed their fair burden upon her feet, and removed the cloak from off her head and shoulders.

The villanous countenances of her captors were instantly recognized by the indignant girl, as the ones who made the former attack upon her, two months previous.

"What is the object of this dastardly outrage?" exclaimed the excited heiress, facing the elder of the two villains.

"Dunno, Miss," he returned. "Guess no harm will come to you if you does whats right. This here's to be your home for awhile, and here a 'oman to wait on you," pointing to an ugly, withered old negress, who shuffled towards her with a wicked, leering grin on her repulsive face, intended, no doubt, for a smile of welcome.

Annie turned and looked at the old crone and shivered. Nothing in human shape could possibly be more repulsive to a person of refined taste than was this old hag to the refined and elegant heiress of Sinclair.

Reader, did you ever see a description of the devil's grandmother? with bent form, long, skinny arms, with claw-like fingers on her withered hands? a face of diabolical expression, glittering, snake-like eyes, flabby cheeks and thick protruding lips, which protruded the more as her toothless gums met in the effort to articulate intelligibly? Add to this a huge flat nose, the distinguishing type of the genuine Congo negro, the whole surmounted with a thick growth of kinky white wool, and you have the prototype of the devil's old granny in the person of the old negress in whose charge the fair beauty was placed.

"Yes, chile," mumbled the hag in her leering, disgustingly familiar way, "Ise gwine to take keer on yer until de boss comes fur yer. Set down, honey, and rest yourself, yer do look too tiresome. I'll fix yer room right away," and the old hag shuffled herself into another room, by an inner door.

The bewildered girl cast a quick glance around the room in which she stood, and with a sinking heart saw that the logs of the cabin were hewn square and perfectly straight, and fitted one to another so close that the sides of the house appeared like solid walls of wood a foot in thickness.

The locks on the doors were strong ones, of peculiar construction, and placed there for the purpose of debarring ingress or egress without permission of the holder of the keys.

The old negress returned from the inner room, and motioned to the two men, who had remained standing near the door-way, and they silently withdrew.

A low whistle from the old hag brought a large, fierce–looking mastiff bounding through the open door to her side. Mumbling some unintelligible jargon to the animal, she advanced to the trembling maiden and made him smell her hands, dress and feet.

"You must not run away, chile, or dis dog will eat yer up in a minit," she mumbled, as she turned the animal out of the door.

"But tell me why I am seized and brought here to this lone cabin in the woods," demanded the terror-stricken girl of the old jailer, she now knew her to be.

"Dunno; no nuffin, chile; wait a while. De boss will come soon, and may be he tell you all," returned the old crone.

The room to which the negress conducted her charge, when she showed signs of weariness, contained but few articles of furniture; the bed was quite comfortable looking, with its snowy counterpane, sheets and pillows. A wash-stand with basin, pitcher and glasses; a small mirror suspended from a nail in the wall; an armchair; a small table table covered with books and old magazines, and a small, old-fashioned bureau made up the entire list of articles in the apartment.

A small window, five feet from the floor, with an *iron* sash, admitted sufficient light for the occupant to read or sew comfortably, but too high to admit a view of the outside without standing on the chair or table, and was fully eight feet from the ground on the outside.

All these things were comprehended at a glance by the prisoner, who had begun to gather her wits about her and study her situation.

A prisoner she knew she was, and that the old negress would do the bidding of the person or persons at whose instigation she was incarcerated, she could not, woman though she was, expect any sympathy from her, nor would she endeaver to find any.

"But why am I brought here?" was the question paramount in her bewildered mind, "and for what purpose?" But no light could be thrown over the dark mystery. "The boss," alluded to by the old crone, "will doubtless shed some light on the question," murmured the poor, tired girl, as she proceeded to disrobe herself, preparatory to retiring for the night. Suddenly she gave a start, followed by a slight scream, as she fell upon her knees, clasped her hands above her head and fervently crying, "Oh, thank God, thank God for the gift of my Fred, in the hour of parting. It is here," drawing a beautiful silver-mounted revolver from her bosom, "and was for a time forgotten. Oh, thou precious gift of my heart's idol, I will lean on thee even as I would have leaned on the manly arm of him who gave thee," cried Annie, passionately kissing the beautiful weapon, as the pearly tear drops trickled down her pale cheeks, "for I know that the spirit of my noble lover will nerve my heart to do his bidding when he gave this to me." As she looked and gazed upon her features in the little mirror on the wall, a shade of sternness seemed to gradually steal over her beautiful face, her eyes flashed, lips compressed and her bosom heaved as she hissed the words, "*and I will do it.*"

Weary and troubled, Annie slept through the night without once waking, and the morning's sun was high up in the blue sky ere the maiden arose from her couch. She felt greatly refreshed, and after bathing her face in the cool spring water which the old crone had brought her, she partook of a very nice breakfast, prepared by the old woman, who understood cooking in nearly all its branches. The negress waited on her prisoner in a very quiet, respectful way, and made no attempt to eat anything herself until Annie had finished and returned to her apartment.

CHAPTER IX.

THE INTERVIEW.

Another week, and the disappearance of the ward of Judge Robertson still remained a mystery to the good people in the vicinity of the occurrence.

The surmises and conjectures were endless, and the hopes of her return in the near future were the farthest from the mind of all. Even the guardian expressed the belief that she had drowned herself in the Ashley river, in a fit of aberration of the mind. Some believed and others doubted, while all concurred in sympathy for the bereaved family.

None expressed more concern than did the wealthy owner of Blandford Hall. He joined with the guardian of the lost heiress in offering a reward for information as to her whereabouts, and in divers other ways manifested great concern, by which means he greatly increased his popularity with his neighbors.

One day, a week after her entrance to the cabin, Annie was sitting in her sleeping apartment, reading a volume which had been found on the little table in her room, and in the contents of which she had become interested as much as was possible for one in similar circumstances to become, when the light from the outer door was darkened by some one entering. On looking up she beheld Colonel Nelson Blandford, hat in hand, bowing low towards her, with a sinister smile on his face.

Her astonishment could not be described, as he politely advanced and wished her a pleasant "good morning."

She retreated a few steps and gazed into his face with an eager, intense look, as if trying to read his very thoughts. In a moment more and she was calm and collected, and quietly asked—

"To what am I indebted for the honor of this visit, sir?"

"To your beauty and intelligence," coolly returned the Colonel.

"You speak in riddles, sir. Will you please explain ?"

"With pleasure, Miss Sinclair. I have come to conduct you to your home, on conditions, to which you must give your consent in writing before going hence."

"Indeed! pray what are those conditions, sir?"

"That you will marry me within three days after being restored to your guardian," said the accomplished villain, as he stared the astonished maiden in the eyes.

"Then, sir, you can go as you came, alone," returned the brave girl, her face flushed and eyes flashing the scorn and indignation she felt for the being before her. "I had rather pass my days here, with no other companion than the old negress there, than you with all your ill-gotten wealth. Yes, death itself would be preferable."

"I expected such an answer from you, and am not at all surprised, Miss Sinclair. I have loved you long and faithfully, but knowing your aversion to me I tried to conquer my love; but the affection of the heart can no more be controlled than the flood of Niagara. I cannot live without you, therefore, I have had you brought to this place, which was prepared specially for your reception, in order that I might visit you and plead my love."

"So I am indebted to you, sir, for the troubles and persecutions of the last three months," said the astonished girl, a flood of light breaking over her bewildered mind.

"You are a villain, sir," she hissed.

"Such as I am you made me, sweet lady. Without you life was worthless and without aim or object, and to possess you am willing to give up all but life itself," said her visitor, with a determined mein and air. "The die is cast, Miss Sinclair, and you will never see the face of any human being but myself and the old crone who has charge of this cabin, unless you consent to become my wife."

"Then, sir, I will remain secluded from all the world, for your wife I will never be. You are more than the double-dyed villain I suspected you to be."

"These epithets will avail you nought, Miss Sinclair, and as we now understand each other, we had as well converse in a more quiet way," remarked her visitor, offering her a chair and taking one himself.

But Annie declined to sit down, and stood standing at the back of a chair, toying with an apron string, whilst watching the quiet, self-possessed Blandford.

"I hope, Miss Sinclair, you will look upon your situation in a more matter-of-fact way, and make the best of a bad bargain. As my wife you will be the richest lady in South Carolina, if not in the whole South. Your property will remain yours still, for I do not wish any of it myself; and in addition to it I will make over to you and your heirs one hundred thousand dollars in gold on the day that we are married. Surely you will not be so blind and obstinate as to refuse such an advantageous offer? You can live in any part of the world you may desire, as you will have only to express a wish to have it gratified."

"Enough, sir, enough," interrupted the fair girl, blazing with indignation, "the wealth of all the universe could never tempt me to wed with the loathsome mass of villainy you prove yourself to be."

"My villainy only extends to the attainment of my object—your hand in honorable marriage"—protested the speaker, not a little nettled at the determined manner of the brave girl, as she stood before him, all the more beautiful in her maindenly indignation.

"And believe me, Miss Sinclair, that I would save you the lonesome imprisonment for life which will surely be the result of your refusal to consent to my wishes. Your own good sense will tell you that I will never allow you to escape to put the penalties of violated law on me for the bold step I have taken. You see your position is a critical one, my dear young lady, the amelioration of which rests entirely with yourself. Consider, therefore, my offer, and decide sensibly and rationally."

"Are you through, sir?"

"Yes, for the present."

"Then permit me to assure you, sir, that all your hopes are vain—your trouble all for nought; that nothing under the sun, nor on the earth, nor under the earth, can ever induce me to accept your offer. Death is far preferable; even a long imprisonment—shut out from the sunlight of day—would be welcome. But I do not believe that I shall long remain in your power, sir. Something tells me that I shall escape and that a fearful retribution will overtake you. Providence never deserts those that rely on Him, and in Him I trust."

He was impressed with the sublime faith of the maiden, and a momentary pang of fear shot through his guilty soul as the word "retribution" fell from her lips.

But the die was cast, and there was no receding from the position he had placed himself in. The treasure was in his hands and he was not the man to relinquish it to any power short of death.

"Your hopes of rescue are vain, Miss Sinclair," he sneered; "the days of miracles are past."

"No miracle is needed, sir; such villainy as yours never goes unpunished."

"That is all cant."

"It is the cant of truth."

"Indeed, you don't tell me so?" sneered he, with an insulting nonchalance. "But we will not discuss the matter, my dear young lady. I shall leave you for a day or two to reflect on my offer and the consequences of a refusal on your part. I shall expect a more gracious reception when I come again. Indeed, my sweet friend, you must meet me with a kiss of welcome;" and hat in hand he ceremoniously bowed himself out of the prison cabin.

The feelings of Annie, after the departure of Blandford, were indescribable. Always suspicious of him, she now beheld him as he really was—a demon, a very devil incarnate, who would not hesitate to commit the blackest of crimes to obtain his ends.

Quickly the resolution to escape from the toils of the fiend was formed in the mind of the brave girl. But how? was the question.

She had tempted her jailor, the old negress, but in vain.

The mastiff, always faithful to master or mistress, was likewise incorruptible.

Then what should she do? Strategy? She could steal away from the old negress while she slept, but could the watchful sentinel outside—the dog—be avoided?

Kill him? Could she do that before the terrible beast would tear her to pieces. Suppose she only wounded him? Her death would be certain; as the powerful beast would know that he had a foe instead of a helpless prisoner to contend with.

Ah! how she racked her poor bewildered brain as she held her weapon, the beautiful pistol her lover had given her as a "talisman" and a protection against danger. The weapon was then in her hand, but the hand that held it trembled, as the difficulties in the way of escape occurred to her mind.

"But I *must* escape," almost spoke the poor child, as the thought flashed through her brain—"it would be worse than death to remain longer in that man's power;" and the maiden rapidly paced to and fro the narrow limits of her prison.

"I will try it when the old negress sleeps again, and trust in Heaven for skill to manage the dog."

In another hour the old negress slept in her chair by the hearth. With a beating heart the maiden lightly tripped through the room to the front door and out into the yard. Her heart gave a great bound as she glanced around and saw nothing of the mastiff. On she sped towards the wood, but thirty rods from the cabin, hoping to gain it unseen by the dog, when she would be comparatively safe. A moment more and the wood is reached, when the trembling maiden is paralized by the fierce growl of the mastiff, as he bounded after her.

Fear rooted her to the spot. Neither hand or foot could she move, as the terrible beast rushed upon her, and with a tiger-like spring bore her to the ground. The first growl of the beast awakened the old negress, who came bounding after him, shrilly screaming, and flourishing her long skinny arms above her head. The two reached the now unconcious girl nearly the same moment. At a quick, sharp word of command the dog released his hold on the maiden's shoulder, and stood by the side of the old crone, who, with a strength unlooked for in an aged, bent frame-like hers, lifted the bleeding form of Annie from the ground and quickly bore her to the cabin.

The terrible beast had left the print of his ugly teeth in the white round shoulder of the poor, helpless girl, leaving four holes from which the crimson blood freely flowed, staining the only dress she had with her, the one she had on when she was first seized by the ruffians.

The old negress busied herself in bathing and dressing the wound, all the while cautioning the trembling girl against a repetition of the effort to escape, "cause yer can't do it, chile, dat dog am de deebil, su'ah, and de boss will kill me if I lets yer git away," muttered the old hag as she administered what relief she could to the suffering girl.

The wound and the excitement threw her into a slight fever, which confined her to her couch for two days, at the end of which time she arose and walked about her room. A feeling almost of despair took possession of her, driving her to the verge of desperation. She had not conversed with her jailer since the attempt to escape. Thoughts and hideous fancies crowded too closely upon each other in her mind to devote time to the almost unintelligible jargon of the old negress. She was now more determined than ever to escape from her horrible situation. Every day was likely to bring the monster Blandford again to the cabin, and she knew the crisis of her fate was near at hand.

As the hours flew by, the resolution to escape grew stronger and stronger, and the courage of the brave girl strenghtened with it.

The crisis was at hand.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Female Garter's Worst Enemy.

Here is something from the Book of Beauty that is strictly local here or anywhere else. Women should read it:

"A handsome leg is a rarity, we had almost said an impossibility, among American women. The reason of this is the place where they wear the garters. No French woman, no English woman of cultivation, now-a-days wears her garters below her knees. It is ruinous to the shape of the calf. More than this, it has serious consequences of another kind. The principal vein of the leg, vena saphrenabrevis, runs just beneath the skin until it nearly reaches the knee, when it sinks beneath the muscles. Now, if this is obstructed at its largest point by a tight garter, the blood is checked in its return to the heart, the feet are easily chilled, and more liable to disease; the other veins of the leg are swollen into hard, blue knots; bericose, as it is called, and often break, forming obstinate ulcers. This is a picture which a physician sees nearly every day. With the garter fastened above the knee all this pain and deformity is avoided, but it is still better to wear no garter at all, and to suspend the stockings by tapes around the waist. In this case, however, a well fitting stocking is needed."

☞ Saratoga Springs were discovered by Sir William Johnson in 1767.

☞ M. Jules Janin, who has been dramatic reporter of the Journal des Debats for forty-one years, is about to retire.

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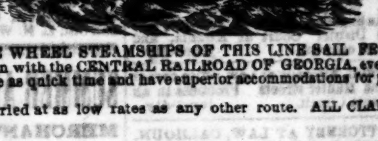

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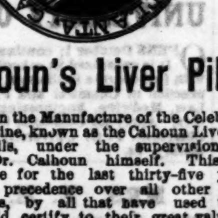

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COTTON.

Atlanta as a Cotton Market—Annual Statement of the Price of Cotton—Interesting Facts.

VOLUME 2—No. 2.

The receipts this week are 15,000 bales; 15,000 less than last year, and 6,000 more than two years since.

It is likely the receipts for next week will be about 25,000 bales, compared with 50,000 last year, and 21,000 the year before, and the receipts at the interior towns 10,000 bales, compared with 16,000 last year, and 6,000 the year before.

The thermometer has averaged 78 degrees at noon.

Clear and hot one day; cloudy and warm four days, and clear and warm two days. A light rain, lasting three hours, when the fall off rain was 3-4 of an inch.

This week, last year, the thermometer was 84 degrees at noon; clear six days, and cloudy one day, with rain on two days. Next week, last year, the thermometer was 79 degrees at noon; clear and cool every day; no rain.

The general news, in relation to cotton, next week, last year, was, "catterpillars stripping the cotton all through upper Georgia.

Rockmart, Ga.—Worms and rust have cut off the cotton crop one half.

Montgomery, Ala.—Long drought cut off the cotton crop one half.

West Tennessee—Only one-third to one-half a cotton crop.

Albany, Ga.—Southwest Georgia will not make over one-third of a cotton crop.

Mississippi and Alabama will not make over one-fourth to one-half a crop. Only one bale, and sometimes two bales, to hand. Caterpillars are eating the half-grown and full-grown bolls. Only from 100 to 400 pounds of seed cotton will be made to an acre in Mississippi, where they usually make from one to one and a half bales to the acre."

The above was a gloomy picture, and three to three and a quarter millions of bales was the estimate; but the crop turned out four millions.

This fact should be a caution to those who are now buying contracts and holding spot cotton because there is a general talk of damage. A prudent man will get out, and remain out, until the market has settled to a safer basis.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts are now coming in about half as fast as last year, and will probably be 150,000 bales for the month of September—calling it five weeks.

CROP PROSPECTS.

We have received about fifty letters this week from our correspondents, the most of whom are not personally known to us, but we should judge, from the manner in which the letters are written, that some of them are out of debt, well and happy, whilst others are looking through smoked glass at everything. We will give both sides as near as we can, so that neither the Bulls nor bears can complain.

BRUNSWICK, MISS., Sept. 5, 1873.

"The caterpillars struck my cotton about a week ago. They will do me no damage but much good, by eating off the leaves and letting in the sun to ripen and open the bolls. My cotton is fine—never better. I have 650 acres in cotton, and will make a bale to the acre."

NORCROSS, GA., Sept. 10.

"This is my post-office; but my farm is on the Chattahoochee River, fifteen miles above Atlanta. I have sixty acres in cotton. It has shed some, but has about as much on it as it can bear. Is generally very fine. A portion will make a bale to one acre—the balance a bale to two acres."

SPALDING CO., GA., Sept 10.

"I wrote you last week that all my neighbors had good crops, and were in fine spirits, but I find there are some exceptions. One of my neighbors has just told me he was ruined. Whilst a few weeks since his cotton was fine and everything getting along well, now there had come a sudden change. He had dyspepsia, his wife had sick headache, all his children had chills and fever. The boll worm had nearly destroyed his cotton. It had the rust, and was shedding rapidly. He could not make over half a crop. Besides this his horses were all sick; his cows had something like the murrain; his sheep had the rot; his hogs and chickens the cholera. He was in debt, and no money, and the constable had an execution for twenty dollars levied on his yoke of oxen, and the devil was to pay generally. I think when he gets over his dyspepsia things will look brighter to him."

SOMERVILLE, TENN., Sep. 10, 1873.

"The cotton crop about here is very flattering. A large crop will be gathered."

TALLAHATCHIE, MISS., September 10.

"We have the rust in our cotton. Dry weather has injured it considerably the past week causing the forms to shed off."

HELENA, ARK, September 8.

"For the past week we have had fine weather, and if it continues we will make the heaviest cotton crop since the war."

NEWTON, GA., September 10.

"The caterpillars have ruined the cotton on most of the plantations in this county. We cannot make over one-fourth to one-half a crop."

LEE COUNTY, GA., September 9.

"Last year the caterpillars almost destroyed my cotton about the first of September. Now there are a few worms, but they have not injured me at all, and it is too late to do any damage."

DELHI, LA., September 8.

"My cotton is very fine, and the caterpillars will have to come in the next ten days to injure me any."

VIDALIA, LOUISIANA, September 10.

"The worms are playing havoc with our cotton. We have lost all hope of making a fair average crop."

NACHITOCHES, LOUISIANA, September 10.

"The caterpillars have made a clear sweep of all our cotton on the river, except where Paris green was applied.

The cotton crop of this section will fall far short of last year, probably not more than one-half of an average crop."

ARKADELPHIA, ARK., September 10.

"My cotton was fine until last week, but now the caterpillar and boll worm have injured us badly, probably one-fourth."

MERIDIAN, MISS., September 9.

"The cotton through this section has been injured some by boll worms, but is still better than an average crop."

COLUMBUS, MISS., September 10.

"The boll and army worms are at work on cotton, and the indications are we shall not not make over half a crop."

LINCOLN PARISH, LA., September 10.

"Cotton prospect very flattering. The worms do not threaten much injury, nor is it shedding. The plant is making rapidly."

CATERPILLARS.

From the best information we can gather, from all sources, the caterpillars have not done more than half the injury they did last year. Then they had eaten all the leaves and forms off of the cotton in Georgia, as high up as 32½ degrees of latitude by September 5th. Now they have scarcely made their appearance at this time, above 31½ degrees of latitude, leaving a belt of sixty miles wide that was badly injured last year, and is not injured at all this year.

SHEDDING FRUIT.

This is one of the greatest complaints of our farmers every year, and some times with good reason. But this year we believe the injury from this cause has been generally light. The facts as to shedding are these: Plenty of rain in July, such as we had this year, causes the cotton plant to grow and take on more bolls than it could possibly bear, generally twice as many. Then a hot sun, in August, causes this superabundance of fruit to fall off, so what remains can mature.

If nature did not provide for this shedding off of a large number of the blooms, the stalks would be bent down and broken with the green bolls, and they would not fully mature before time for frost. An old negro man has three and a half acres in cotton, near the city. Walking by there, this week, we saw the ground was poor, and the plant not over three feet high. He was picking, and we asked him, "Old man, how much will you make?" He said, "Well, master, it has shed mighty bad; I have seen some grown bolls fall off. I have picked over once, and going over it again. I do not think I will get over two bales off of this little patch."

GOLD.

The most prominent feature of the week, as regards cotton, is the fall in gold. The Bulls in gold have been Bears in stocks; and as soon as the time of year came when money began to flow out to the West and South to move the grain and cotton crop, they dropped gold and began to manipulate the money market, making it scarce and high, so stocks would be compelled to fall. On last Friday and Saturday, during five hours, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., the price of gold changed one hundred and ten times each day, falling in the meantime from 15 1-2 to 12 1-2.

The price of gold wild not go up again this winter, without something happens which cannot now be foreseen. It will probably range from 10 to 12 1-2 per cent. for some time. The Treasury now holds $87,000,000 of gold, $44,000,000 of which belongs to private parties, placed with the Government on deposit. This leaves $43,000,000, actually belonging to the Government, against $37,000,000 a month ago; making an actual increase of $5,000,000.

NEW YORK.

The market has been firm for spots and contracts, with large sales for the time of year. Sales of spots 12,000 at a rise of ½ of a cent in the price. Sales of contracts 80,000 bales, with a gradual tendency to lower prices. Contracts touched the highest point on the 9th, and will not go so high again this fall. Spots will begin to decline next week, or as soon as we have full arrivals of new cotton at all the ports.

LIVERPOOL.

The market has been active and excited all the week, with large sales, and, as spinners are now well stocked, and the price is 9 pence for uplands, we see no reason for its going any higher, and, without we have very bad weather in the South, that market is likely to be dull with small sales in a very short time.

ATLANTA AS A COTTON MARKET.

We will now give an annual review of our own city, as a cotton market. We think that our sister cities, Macon, Georgia, and Montgomery, Alabama, situated as they are, right in the heart of the cotton growing regions of their respective States, will be surprised to find that our net receipts are fully one-half as much as theirs, and we have no doubt that in five years our receipts will be fully as large as theirs.

SEPTEMBER.

The market opened at 19½ cents. Receipts began very early this month. Prices gradually declined to 15 3-4 on the 24th, and rallied at the end of the month to 16 14. Receipts for the month 3,010 bales.

OCTOBER.

The receipts for this month were very large, with prices slightly advancing, in sympathy with the larger markets and spinning demand. Prices closing at the end of the month 17½. Receipts for the month 8,153 bales.

NOVEMBER.

This month our receipts continued large, with but slight variation in prices, closing at 17½. Receipts for month 5,340 bales.

DECEMBER.

With some slight fluctuation closed at 18 cents. The horse disease now began to affect our receipts somewhat. Receipts for the month 3'622 bales.

JANUARY.

This month prices steadily advanced to 19 cents, at which figure it closed. Receipts for the month 3,245 bales.

FEBRUARY.

This month opened at 19 cents, and did not change until the 11th, when the crop still continuing to come forward in larger quantities than expected, the price gave way, closing at 18½ cents.

Receipts for the month 2,210.

MARCH.

At the opening of this month planters began to acknowledge they had made a mistake as to the extent of their crops, and instead of a large part of the crop having shed off and great injury from boll worm, they had made rather more than an average crop, and were willing to accept lower prices. A steady decline set in, and the month closed at 17 cents.

Receipts for the month 2,051 bales.

APRIL.

As the above decline was rather too rapid for the time of year, prices slightly reacted this month, closing at 17½ cents.

Receipts for the month 1,166 bales.

MAY.

Receipts at the ports continuing very large this month. Declined to 16 3-4, at which figure it closed.

Receipts for the month 1,023 bales.

JUNE.

At the begining of this month the scarcity of good grades caused the market to steadily advance, closing at 18½.

Receipts of the month 510 bales.

JULY.

The cotton market always declines in July and this year was not an exception. Market closing at 16 3-4.

Receipts for the month 705 bales.

AUGUST.

The very small quantity of good cotton coming in, and an active demand from the local cotton mills, caused a slight advance; closing at 17 cents.

Receipts for the month 210 bales. Total receipts for the year 31,135 bales.

The foregoing indicates the figures at which middling cottons were sold; but the quantity of stained and inferior grades was in much larger proportion to the whole than ever before known, and, as a consequence, the most of the cotton was sold at figures very much below those quotations. As low as eight cents per pound being sometimes paid for the most inferior grades.

We have two large fire-proof cotton warehouses, capable of storing together 10,000 bales of cotton; and during the cotton season there is always a plenty of money to pay for all cotton brought to this market. The cotton through this region is splendid, and we expect to receive 40,000 bales this season. More than half the cotton coming here is brought by wagons, much of it being brought in this manner fifty miles; and we have five railroads, all of which bring cotton to this point.

For outlets we have a direct line to Savannah, Ga, another to Charleston, S. C., and still another is the Air-Line Railroad, just completed, which is a direct, all-rail, through line to New York. No city in the South has better facilities for shipping cotton than we have. And we have no doubt the time is not far distant when our city will be ranked among the foremost of the cotton interior towns. And this is no unreasonable expectation, and, as we doubt not, the cotton business will yet become the leading interest of Atlanta. Let us briefly examine the prospect.

All the old established leading cotton markets of the interior became such, originally, by their location on water courses; and the consequent facilitiy of transportation. This was before the era of railroads. It is now a notorious fact that, with the exception of Memphis, they almost ignore this apparent advantage and avail themselves of railroads in its stead. And even Memphis has arrived at her present proportions, as a market, only in the past few years by means of the railroads, which afford it a direct outlet to the Atlantic.

To say nothing of the various routes to the northern and foreign markets, through our ports, of which Atlanta can avail herself, and we have distinct routes via Savannah, Port Royal, Charleston, Wilmington and Norfolk, the completion of the Air Line Road affords a direct, all-rail communication with New York, now the controlling cotton market of the United States. A car load of cotton leaving Atlanta can go through without breaking bulk. That same car will return laden with the goods constantly pouring into this market for distribution. Not a car that leaves here for New York need return empty. Remember, this can be said of no other point in the cotton belt. One result, of the chiefest importance, accrues from this fact: Atlanta *must* have the very minimum of cheap through rates. To this she is entitled by the above advantages; this she justly demands, and this the railroad authorities will find it for their best interest to concede to her.

Add the fact, well known to shippers of cotton, that insurance, which is so heavy an expense in ocean transportation, is absolutely unnecessary over a line of railroad, and we have an aggregate of saving in expense, which, if our just expectations are answered by the Air-line authorities, will enable our cotton men to pay higher figures than will rule at any of the points now quoted as interior cotton markets.

The position of Atlanta in the cotton belt is one of remarkable advantage. Situated just within its boundary on the north, she is far enough from the coast line on the East and South, and from the Mississipi River on the West to exercise a controlling influence over a vast interior territory, of which she becomes the natural depot and outlet.

This prospect is rendered yet more favorable by the increase in extent and productive capacity of the northern portion of the cotton belt. It is not many years since it was thought impossible to cultivate the staple with success in this vicinity. Now, by the judicious application of fertilizers, and a more thorough cultivation, it fairly competes with the low country in production, while, in healthfulness, it is immeasurably superior. Here the white man can live, can enjoy life, can work throughout the day with as little discomfort as in more northerly latitudes; a fact which is certain at least to induce that most desirable of all immigration—intelligent white labor. There is, too, an almost entire immunity from those disasters to the crop, which recur from year to year with a dreary monotony in what has been considered *par excellence* the cotton country. Atlanta is the natural market of this wonderfully increasing production.

To some, the above views may appear visionary; if the merchants of Atlanta are not true to themselves, they may prove visionary. In the first place, Atlanta must claim her just dues in the matter of through freights. The direct Air-Line route to New York can afford a rate very far below the present, and *lower than can be afforded to any other interior cotton market*. The banking and financial men must come to the front and *furnish plenty of money at cheap rates* to move the crop. This is essential; this it is that enables Augusta to retain her prestige. These two requisites accomplished, the work is done.

PROSPECT.

Now, at the close of this long article, we cannot do better than to still warn our friends against believing the exaggerated stories of injury to the cotton crop. The crop will be very large, and the price must decline so that it can be shipped to Europe without a severe loss. We expect the market to decline two cents a pound, possibly more, in the next two weeks, so do not buy contracts. But if you must do *something*, sell October and November. To planters we will say sell your cotton as fast as possible.

* * *

Cotton Manufactures.

We copy elsewhere, from THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, an article on the subject of cotton manufactures. It was written for the special consideration of the citizens of Atlanta, but is applicable to no one locality of the South. Indeed, the erection of cotton manufactories at all eligible points is the one great question now demanding the earnest attention of the Southern people. Far more important is it to us than the success of any political party; than the building of railroads, canals, college and church edifices.

It takes the precedence of all other questions, because involving our pecuniary independence. We have cotton, *and we alone*; while cereals are as easily produced here as in other portions of the Union. But without cotton manufactories we are, nevertheless, the vassals and dependents of the North, and our great staple of far less advantage to us than the sections which have robbed us.

Party success cannot deliver the South—even if it could be secured without the compromise of some principle vital to our republican institutions.

Cotton, while a product of our section alone, is indispensable to the commercial prosperity of all other sections of the Union—industrially established as they are at present—and by the agency of manufactories in our midst, and direct communication with Europe, may be easily converted into a power capable of delivering the South from her present thraldom, and elevating her, in the course of a very few years, to a position equal in all respects, if not superior, to that now occupied by the North.

Let the people of the South dabble less in the cess-pool of partizan politics, and look more to their agricultural and commercial interests, as claiming their earnest and undivided attention, for in these alone can they hope for redemption and salvation.—*Albany Central City.*

FACTORY CHEESE.—McMil'an & Snow advertise fifty boxes choice new factory cheese, just received in store.

S. M. INMAN.—Mr. S. M. Inman is the larget cotton buyer in the Gate City. He is a gentleman of experience and cultivation, and thoroughly posted on the subject of cotton. He is one of our most substantial citizens.

PERSONAL.—Maj. E. B. Walker, Master Transportation Western and Atlantic Railroad, leaves this morning, accompanied by his accomplished lady, for an extended trip in the West and North.

Capt. R. A. Anderson, the general freight agent of that company will fill his place during his absence.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.—The dry goods department of Chamberlin, Boynton & Co., is fully supplied with fine selections of staple and fancy dry goods, silks, laces, gloves, hosiery, shawls, cloaks, etc. Their stock of goods are desireable, and they offer them at reasonable figures. Give them a call. The clerks are affable and attentive. The goods and clerks are very popular with the ladies.

MOORE'S SOUTHERN BUSINESS UNIVERSITY.—Every young man should have a practical business education. The course of instruction at Moore's Southern Business University is thorough, practical and systematic. Young and middle aged men are receiving instruction at it to become thorough practical business accountants. Students can enter at any time.

EDDLEMAN & BROWN.—Attention is directed to the card of Eddleman & Brown, wholesale jobbers in boots, shoes, leather and dealers in calf skins and shoe findings. This is a staunch and reliable firm. They are enabled to sell at wholesale at prices as low as in New York. Dealers will find it to their interest to give them a call.

"THE CARPET STORE."—The carpet store of Chamberlin, Boyton & Co., is worthy of a visit, if only to look at the elegant designs of the carpets and the pretty goods to be seen there. They are not only offering a large and fine stock of goods, but are selling great bargains. Read their interesting advertisement for a description of their stock. If you want anything in their line you will find them courteous and polite.

J. S. OLIVER & CO.—This "old reliable" firm, at the corner of Alabama and Forsyth streets, is one of our most substantial firms in the commission business. They keep constantly on hand corn, meal, oats, flour, bran, bacon, lard, bagging and ties, and are prepared to sell cotton and make liberal advances. Our readers will find them prompt, energetic and all right. We commend them to our readers.

FINE LEAF TOBACCO.—We were shown a sample of fine Golden Leaf Tobacco at the factory of S. H. Holland, of this city, which is pronounced by Mr. George W. Hall and others as the finest on the American continent. This tobacco, which consists of one hogshead of 1,500 pounds, was raised and cured in Cherokee county, Georgia.

WILSON'S HERALD OF HEALTH.—This popular work will be published monthly in future, commencing with the October number, with the addition of a farm and household department. It has been very favorably received by the press and people, and is becoming one of the most useful and popular magazines in the country. It will be published in future by the Southern Publishing Company, Atlanta, Ga.

HAT STORE.—In James' Bank Block will be found the store of Mr. John A. Doane. Situated in the very heart of trade, on Whitehall street, and in a block renting as high as any in the city, it is an evidence that he is doing a successful business. Mr. Doane is now North, laying in a heavy stock of hats and caps, men's youths' and boys' silk, fur and wool, etc.

He has already a large stock of these, as well as trunks, valises, canes, umbrellas and the like. Call at No. 6. Whitehall street, James' Bank Block, for these goods, either at wholesale or retail.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOU TO DINE WITH US"—PEASE'S RESTAURANT.—"I regard the discovery of a dish as a far more interesting event than the discovery of a star, for of stars we have always enough, but we can never have too many dishes," remarked De Pensey, late President of the Court of Cassation of France. Ham Pease lived in that day and had De Pensey heard him expounding on the difference of appetites, the methods of satisfying and then exciting and piquing them—heard him talk of alimentary substances and classical gastronomy put in action, and how well he can arouse the fainting appetite, and add a more exquisite enjoyment to the pleasures of the board, his name would have been honored in the annals of gastronomy.

Had Pease been alive, and with Napoleon on two of the most critical occasions of his life, the great soldier would not have been paralyzed, as it were, suffering from indigestion, but on the contrary would have pushed his advantages, and the battles of Borodino and Leipsic would have been converted into decisive and influential victories. Pease's dishes never cause indigestion; are always so attractive that they renew the appetite, and at the same time so light, that they flatter the palate without loading the stomach.

The author of Waverley, had he known him, would have ranked him with Chambert, who prepared the dinner for Ganlesse and Peveril of the Peak, at the little Derbyshire inn. And Cambaceres would have made him his principal gastronomic aide-de-camp.

Why tell the readers of the CONSTITUTION who Pease is? The future historian of Atlanta's restaurateur men, will compare him to Rechand, Merrillion, and Robert, who have been ingeniously characterized as the Raphael, Angelo, and Reubens of cookery.

Our intention is simply to tell what Mr. Pease is doing. In the spring of 1865 he opened an establishment on Decatur street, known as the "Blue House." He was soon doing a successful business, and promised the citizens of Atlanta to have at some day a restaurant they should not be ashamed of. A fire occurred, sweeping from him his earnings, and after settling with his little white boys he had three dollars and eighty cents left him. Being unable to resume business, he accepted a situation from Mr. E. Brown, of Macon. In the fall of the following year, after giving entire satisfaction to Mr. Brown, he returned to Atlanta, and with the assistance of friends resumed business on Alabama street, at the then only available place to be had. His business since is too well known to the public to require newspaper commendation.

Mr. Pease has leased for several years the Root property, in the eligible and respectable locality near the Atlanta National Bank, and is now engaged in fitting up the apartments in elegant style. The house is all undergoing a thorough renovation, and will be magnificently provided with a dining-room for gentlemen on the first floor, and with ladies' entrance and dining-room on the second floor. The establishment will be excellently arranged with kitchens, pantry, store-room, etc. We have not the space to speak of the beautiful panel work, fresco and painting; also of the very attractive and novel lights which will be placed in the front windows by Messrs. Carley, Duck & Co. In fact, everything will be finished in good taste, and in elaborate style, making it one of the most superb restaurants south of Baltimore.

He has evinced foresight and judgment in elaborating such arrangements as will leave him but little time to do aught else but wait upon the people that will crowd his restaurant and keep his attendants ministering exclusively to the wants of his host of customers.

Mr. Pease will occupy his new restaurant about the first of October, and it will soon become to Atlanta what Grignon's, or Perigord's, and Very's were to Paris.

GAY, MCCLESKY & CO.—This firm is the successor of E. H. Gay & Sons, and are doing business on Peachtree street. Their trade is chiefly retail dry goods, doing but a small jobbing trade. The gentlemen composing the firm are well known to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Their host of friends and customers, coupled with the fact that their's is the only important retail store on Peachtree street, north of Marietta street, causes them to do one of the largest retail business in their line in the city.

The building occupied by them is a large, new and handsome store, thirty-three feet wide by one hundred feet deep, situated on the same spot as the one formerly occupied by their predecessors. The old store house was renovated and enlarged some two years ago in order to make room for the increasing demands of their trade, and affords every convenience. A hasty glance at the line of goods kept by them reveals the fact that the gentlemen composing the firm and their associates thoroughly understand the necessities of the public, and are prepared to supply them. The average amount in hand ranges from twenty to thirty thousand dollars in value, consisting of all the staple good, notions, dress goods, hats, caps, boots and shoes selected with the greatest care and judgment. There is less "*dead stock*" probably here than there is in any retail store in the city. From some cause this kind of investment have not been permitted to accumulate.

Whenever they have any of it, a rule with them is to get rid of it, no matter at what sacrifice. While all their goods are first class, the prices at which they are sold are remarkably moderate, giving perfect satisfaction to the purchaser. As for cheapness they are the competitors of any house to be found in the South. Mr. Gay is in the East purchasing their fall stock at this time, Harris left the city some three or four days ago. As yet none of the goods have been received, but no doubt will be on hand in a very short time, ready for the grand opening of the fall trade.

* * *

WEST & EDWARDS.—In the year 1865, West & Edwards began business on Peachtree street as grocers. Here, by untiring efforts, close attention to business and great tact, they have steadily developed a large trade. In order to keep pace with the demands of their trade, they will, on the first of November, move into the new brick building, at the corner of Line and Prior streets. The new store is perhaps the largest store in the city. The facilities for trade will be unequalled, and they have a stock ample enough to cover all demands. Their business ramifies throughout this State, Tennessee, Alabama and North and South Carolina.

Messrs. West & Edwards are young men, active, energetic, full of vim, not afraid of work, prompt, prudent and reliable. They have ample capital of their own, and a large stock of groceries, which they are prepared to sell at wholesale on the most reasonable terms. Our readers need not fear that they can be crowded too much with orders. This firm is equal to any emergency.

Messrs. West & Edwards are proof of the fact that business men who conduct business fairly and squarely, and attend to their business, will build up a large trade. We feel no hesitancy in commending a firm like that of West & Edwards to our readers.

Editors Constitution: A notice appears in your paper from the city tax collector, that by a resolution of our city fathers, the books for receiving the city tax will be closed on the 20th inst., and turned over to the Clerk of Council, and on the 1st of October fi fas will be issued against all delinquents. As the City Council do not need all the money at once, would it not be better to follow the example of the City Council of Charleston, South Carolina? For years taxes have been paid in that city in three installments—the first in July, the second about this time, and the last in December. If any one fails to pay the first and second installments bank interest is added, and not until the last installment is due fi fas are issued against all delinquents. On the other hand, if any one pays his first installment and wishes to pay the other two at once, five per cent. is allowed him. In this way the city loses nothing, and the tax payers have the use of the money.

TAX PAYER.

JONES & BEATIE.—The Atlanta live stock yards of Jones & Beatie is one of the most important and beneficial institutions of the Gate City. The transit of cattle, hogs and stock through the streets is avoided. Stock can be better cared for and shipped with greater ease and facility, and with less risk to stock. The mule and cattle sheds are now being enlarged to double their capacity. The yard is supplied with an abundant supply of pure water. This affords a strong inducement to stock dealers to stop at this point.

Market Reports—From Chamber of Commerce.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
ATLANTA, September 13, 1873.

Flour—Fancy, $10 50a11; extra family, $9 50a10 00; family $8 50a9 00; extra $7 25a8 00 superfine, $6 00a6 50; fine $4a6.

Wheat—Red, $1 50a1 60; amber $1 60a1 65; white, $1 65a1 80.

Lime—40a50c per bushel.

Corn—Yellow, 78a80c by car load, and white 80a82½c, order lots.

Meal, 82½a85c.

Lard—Tierce, 10a10½; kegs and buckets, 11½a11¾

Bacon—clear sides 12½; clear rib 12; shoulders 10½. Sugar cured hams 16a16½.

Bulk—clear sides 11½; clear rib 10½a11 long clear sides 10½a10¾; shoulders 8 3-4.

Hay—$1 50a1 65.

Oats, feed, 50a52; seed 60a65.

Rye—$1 25a1 35 per bushel.

Barley—$1 25a1 35 per bushel.

Coal—Lump, by car load, at 26c; blacksmith, 22½.

COFFEE—Prime to choice Rio 26½a28½.

Iron Ties—Arrow, 9 1-2 per pound.

Bagging—2 lbs. 16a16 1-2; 2 1-8 lbs. 17 2 1-4 lbs. 17 1-2.

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Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, September 13, 3 o'clock, P. M.

REMARKS.—Trade rather quiet to-day—very few changes in quotations.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

Cotton—we quote quiet at 17½ for middlings.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

SUGARS—Market steady; New Orleans, in hogsheads, 9a11 for fair to choice; Demarra 12; standard hards 13 1-4; clarified white 12; do yellow 11½a11¾; A coffee 12½; extra C do 12 1-4; Porto Rico 10½a11; yellow C 10a11.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—Market steady; New Orleans 70a75; Porto Rico 26, in hhds; refined syrups 45a75.

COFFEE—Market stiff; we quote Rio, common to choice, 26a28 1-2; Lagusyra, 30; Java 30a33.

NAILS—We quote at $5 50 for 10ds, and 25c additional for diminishing grades.

SALT—We quote Virginia, $2; Liverpool, $2 15a2 20 per sack.

CANDLES—We quote star 19½a20 per pound.

FISH—We quote as follows: Half barrels, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, $9, $7 50 and $6; in kits, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, $2, $1 75 and $1 50

PEPPER—We quote at 28a30.

SPICE—We quote at 16a18.

GINGER—We quote at 17.

CRACKERS—5 3-4a12.

SODA—8 in kegs; 9 in boxes.

RICE—We quote at 9½a10. Inferior 8a9.

TEAS—We quote Imperial at $1a1 50; Young Hyson $1 15a1 50; Black 75a$1 25; Gunpowder $1a1 50.

POWDER—Dupont $7 50; Sycamore Mills $7 50; blasting $5; fuse per 100 feet 65.

SHOT—We quote patent $2 90a3 00; Buck $3 15a3 25.

LIQUORS—We quote common rectified whisky per gallon $1; Robertson county $1 25a3; Bourbon $1 25a5 50; corn whisky $1 15a2.

BROOMS—We quote at $2 50a4 50 per dozen.

SOAP—We quote at 5a8c per lb, or $3a4 50 per box.

BAGGING—See report of Chamber of Commerce.

Atlanta Produce Market.

DRIED FRUIT—Demand good; rough peaches 3½a4½; peeled 7a14.

EGGS—23a25.

POTATOES—Sweet $1 1 25.

FEATHERS—We quote at 75a80 for prime selections; mixed 65a70.

BEESWAX—27a28c.

RAGS—3a3½.

HAY—We quote old at $1 50. No new in market.

POULTRY—Spring chickens command 20a22½.

BUTTER—We quote good country at 20a25. Tennessee, 25a30c.

ONIONS—In demand at $1 25a1 50 per bushel.

WOOL—35a40c.

Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

Prints—Wamsutta, 8; Bedford, 8. Amoskeag, 9½; Arnold, 9; Albions, 11; Spragues, 11; Richmond, 11; Dunnells, 11. Garner 10½.

Roswell Mills—4-4 sheeting 12½c; 7-8 11c. yarns $1 50; sewing and knitting thread 50c

Sheetings, etc.—Graniteville—3-4 sheetings, 8½ per yard, 7-8 sheetings 10½ per yard, 4-4 sheetings 12 per yard, 7-8 drills 12 1-2 per yard. Augusta—3-4 shirtings 8½ per yard; 7-8 shirtings 10½ per yard, 44 sheetings 12 per yard, 7-8 drill 12½ per yard. Alabama and Georgia and Monitour goods are a 1-2 cent under the above quotations.

Atlanta Money Market.

Financial.—Gold, buying at 1 10; selling at 1 12. Silver, buying at 1 03, selling 1 07.

Exchange—Buying at par, selling at ½ premium. Bonds and Stocks—Georgia 6s, 63a65, 7s, 86a88; new Georgia bonds at the State Treasury, 8 per cent. non-taxable, $1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s 70a72; 8s, 80a82. Augusta, 83a85. Georgia Railroad stock, 86a88; Georgia Rail Road bonds, 93a95. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 80a82; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 94a96. Central Railroad stock, 75a78. Rome city 7s, 68a72 Savannah 83. Atlanta National Bank stock 1 25.

MONEY commands 1½a2 per cent. readily.

Atlanta Live Stock Market.

Arrivals to-day—2 car loads of cattle and hogs. O. H. Jones & Co. received 1 car load of mules and one of horses. Clint Taylor—1 car load mules.

CATTLE—3 cents gross; choice Tennessee 4a4½. cents

HOGS—5 cents gross.

Sundries.

SEEDS—Clover $8; timothy $5; orchard grass $3; blue grass $3; herd's grass $2 50.

COTTON YARNS—We quote at $1 50 per bunch all numbers.

CANDIES—We quote stick candy 14½a16; common fancy 17a25.

TOBACCO—Common sound 43a45; low medium 47a50; medium 52a55; fine 60a70; extra fine 80a$1; Spencer's Calhoun $1 13. Princess twist 85.

IRON—Bar iron $4 25 two horse tyer axes $13 50a14; steel 20a22; shovels, Ames', $15; horse and mules shoes 8a9; horse shoe nails 20a30.

CHEESE—Factory 16½a17. State cheese 13a13½.

OIL—Kerosene 28.

LEATHER.—Sole, hemlock good damaged 25½a28; good 29a33. White oak 40a50. Black upper 40a55.

HIDES—We quote dry, 15a15½; green salted 8a8 1-2.

BLUE BUCKETS—2 75 per dozen.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF STATE, COUNTY AND CITY.

The Largest City, County and State Circulation.
DEFIES REFUTATION

TO LAWYERS.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1873.

Brevities.

The Czar has started on a tour to the Crimea.

A good opening at Washington for an enterprising young men—Beau Hickman's.

The custom of burning the dead has been prohibited by the Japanese Government.

A great bell for the Cathedral at Cologne is being cast of captured French gun-metal.

The Paris police have just seized over 1,100 medals struck to commemorate the crimes of the Commune.

Laura Fair is now residing in the town of Saucelito, California. She has her Derringer with her still.

Virginia has paid $30,000,000 of taxes into the United States Treasury on her tobacco alone since the war.

James B. McCauley, of Richmond, Virginia, recently made oath that he had not been sober for twenty years.

From the state of parties in the California Legislature, it is probable that Governor Booth will be sent to the United States Senate.

Cleveland grants more marriage licenses on Monday than on any other day—the result of Sunday night's sparking.

An Englishman who is visiting in Danbury says he has but a poor idea of a country that has to get its weather from the Government.

In Paris, builders are required to put material for construction within the inclosed space of the building, and carry it out as needed by the workmen.

On the 8th inst., at Vicksburg, Miss., Delia Spengler, late of Vicksburg, took the white veil at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy.

Mr. Marcus Brownson, of Titusville, Pa., has donated the sum of $10,000 for the endowment of a theological seminary at Rampatan, India, for the education of native preachers among the Telugus.

Mr. Ruskin's latest work is to be six lectures, delivered at Oxford, on the robin, the swallow, the chough, the lark, the swan, and the sea-gull. It will make an illustrated volume and will cost a guinea.

The German Government, it is stated, following the example of other foreign powers, will next year erect in Washington, an elegant building for the occupancy of its diplomatic representatives.

Miss A. M. A. H. Rogers, daughter of Mrs. Rogers Tooke, Professor of Political Economy at King's College, London, is the first in order of merit in the Oxford local examinations this year, having surpassed 473 students who were examined with her.

After the Lisbon folks get their cable hitched at Rio Janiero, Brazil, a company will be formed to connect the Brazilian system of telegraph with the cables now laid in the West Indies, which will put us in direct communication with South America.

The Richmond State Journal ventures the assertion that farmers of Virginia never worked cheaper or more reliable labor, when promptly paid, than they do now; $8 to $10 per month (in orders on country stores in most cases) being the ruling prices.

The Japanese correspondent of the Allgemeine Zeitung states that the Japanese officials of the Ministry of Finance have resigned, finding it impossible to restore the ways and means to a satisfactory condition. The state debt amounts to $104,000,000, and is increasing yearly.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman has discovered that, as a law of nature, every spotted dog has the end of his tail white, and every spotted cat the end of his tail black. He says he has examined many dogs and cats in France, England and America, and always noticed the same result.

Victor Hugo's new novel will appear in February, 1874, and will treat of the civil war in La Vendee. The relations of the Vendeens to the English and those of the Channel Islands to the Breton Coast will be illustrated from documents scarcely known hitherto.

The London Athenœum says Mr. Joaquin Miller's book about the Modocs turns out to be a monstrously dull volume, in which he relates his adventures at the California diggings and among the Shasta Indians in early life. It is a "got up" book on one subject, to which a sensation title, suggesting another and a different subject, has been given to make it sell.

The Secretary of the Navy has received from Commander Belknap, of the United States steamer Tuscarora, specimens of the bottom of the Pacific Ocean, secured by him with the patent sounding apparatus. Some of these specimens were taken at a depth of 1,950 fathoms, or about two and a quarter miles. The specimens were all sent to the Smithsonian Institute for microscopical examination.

The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher has occasioned considerable stir among the Congregational brethren by an elaborate essay in one of the leading religious weeklies, in justification and advocacy of auricular confession. A few years ago the Congregationalists were afraid this reverend gentleman was going to turn Episcopalian. Now they are a little apprehensive that he is going beyond Ritualism even, if not to Rome itself.

The Jersey City Journal says: "The chewing gum mania is not confined exclusively to Yankeedom nor to Philadelphia Quakerdom, where 1,500,000 quids were recently sent. Mr. William Loft, on the heights, who is the originator of the prize gum business, is shipping 3,000 boxes, or 450,000 quids weekly to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri. Each box of 150 sticks of gum contains a twenty-five cent base ball and twenty-three other prizes, consisting of toys, boxes of cheap jewelry, etc. From twelve to fifteen girls are kept constantly employed in packing the gum and prizes.

A New York correspondent of the Troy Times thus recalls Motley's first literary effort and failure: "I well remember the time when Motley came to this city a poor and ambitious author, with a catch-penny novel under his arm, looking for a publisher. The Harpers got the book out, and the writer of this had the pleasure of selling it behind the counter of a Broadway book store. It was called 'Morton's Hope,' and, like many other hopes, proved a severe disappointment. Such was Motley's beginning in 1839."

It is understood that Mr. A. F. Fawcette, the well-known horse owner, is about to go to New York for the purpose of purchasing back Dexter from Mr. Robert Bonner, to whom he sold him some years ago. Mr. Bonner bought the famous gelding with the intention of keeping him for his own private use, but entered into an agreement with Mr. Fawcette that he should have him back whenever his time of 2:17¼ should be beaten. It is unnecessary to say that this has been done, and now Mr. Fawcette is anxious to become possessed of what he once owned—the king of the trotting turf.

The Last.

The very latest Radical defaulter is General Harper, an Internal Revenue Collector of Illinois—that is, he is the latest that has been heard from. What the night telegrams will develope we do not of course pretend to guess. This General Harper stole somewhere from $100,000 to $300,000; and the Chicago Tribune, which is, or at least was, a loyal sheet, intimates that he stole the money to carry the State for the Radicals and elect Grant. It is claimed by his friends that the Radicals promised to reimburse him in some way, which promise they forgot to keep, and their unfortunate victim held out as long as he could, and then left for parts unknown. Next.

☞ Senators Morton and Pinckback opened the Republican campaign in Dayton, Ohio, on Thursday last. The full-jeweled Senator from Louisiana must have been brief and to the point, for we are telegraphically informed that he responded to the call of the intelligent yeomanry of Ohio "in a few spicy sentences."

☞ St. Louis is very indignant over her postmaster, Mr. Filley. He did not, it seems, assess his subordinates for "political purposes," but he took their money, and put it where it would do him the most good. Each clerk paid a certain sum on getting his commission, and additional amounts of five per cent. on his salary, at periodical intervals. With these sums Mr. Filley entertained the President, and lived like a Prince. St. Louis does not like the new regime, and has sent in a petition asking for his removal. Foolish city!

☞ The religious pilgrimages that are attracting so much attention in the Catholic countries in Europe, and even in England, have aroused a desire in certain quarters to project an American pilgrimage. A Catholic journal says the matter is under consideration. Many devout Sons of Mary in this country wish to visit the shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes. It is proposed to charter a steamer, taking freight both ways, to relieve the expenses, and thus unite a spiritual work with the relaxation of our ordinary vacations.

Southern Enterprise Professionally Endorsed.

Some time since we inserted an article from a Memphis paper relative to the transfer of the business of the "Carolina Life Insurance Co." to the "Southern Life." We now take pleasure in transferring to our columns the following notice and comments from the New York Underwriter, an insurance journal of long standing and undoubted impartiality, showing how the transfer is regarded from a professional standpoint:

By agreement between the two companies, the Southern took the live business of the Carolina, and agreed to protect the policyholders on and after the 9th inst.

The Southern Life Insurance Company commenced business seven years ago with a capital stock of $250,000. Its gross assets now amount to $1,506,517 76. During the year ending June 30th, 1873, it received for life premiums $325,304 69; for renewal premiums, interest and gold account, $641,071 59; total, $966,376 26. During the same time it paid for death, claims, including dividend additions, $227,772.97; all other disbursements, including commissions, dividend, taxes and purchased policies, $323,671.03; total, $551,443.99. It has 6,003 policies in force, the Carolina gives it about 3,400 more, making nearly 10,000, insuring nearly $29,000,000. When the calculation of reserve is finished and the amount paid over, its assets will amount to about two and one quarter million of dollars.

There is abundance of room in the South for a first-class life insurance company. The Life Association of America, of St. Louis, through its "local board plan," tried hard for this business and for a leading position, but the "Southern Life," from the first a strong competitor, seems now so far in advance as to completely extinguish all pretensions of the former. The officers of the latter appear to be men of energy and ability, and better yet, perhaps, steady, persistent workers. We trust their future efforts may be attended by that same success which has marked the past, and the "Southern" continue to increase in new business, assets and surplus.

It is with pleasure that we note the progress of this well known and popular institution. We have for years held a policy in the "Southern" and believe in it. Generals Gordan and Colquitt are both actively and nergetically engaged in pushing forward the good work in this department. We most heartily wish them God-speed in thus practically working out the salvation of the South by retaining our hard-earned savings within our borders.

Little Mills and Big Profits.

We have from time to time set forth the large profits that Southern factories are actually earning, by extracts from the published reports of their officials as they have appeared. The truth is, cotton mills in all parts of the country have earned large dividends. In proof of this, we present below some official figures giving the average annual dividends of the mills named from 1862 to 1871, together with their capital, and the highest market value of their stock during that period:

Chicopee mills, dividends, 26 1-2 per cent.; capital $420,000; value of stock, $325 on par of $100. Merrimac mills, dividends, 15 1-2 per cent.; capital, $2,500,000; value of stock, $1,700 on par of $1,000. Middlesex mills, dividends, 22 1-2 per cent.; capital, $750,000, value of stock, $400 on par of $100. Namkeag mills, dividends, 19 5-8 per cent.; capital, $1,500,000; value of stock, $167 on par of $100. Pacific mills, dividends, 21 1-4 per cent.; capital, $2,500,000; value of stock, $2,240 on par of $1,000. Salisbury mills, dividends, 22 1-2 per cent.; capital, $2,000,000; value of stock, $300 on par of $100.

These Eastern mills have averaged about twenty per cent. net dividends. Now, it costs not less than ten dollars a bale to transport the raw cotton from Atlanta to the New England mills, and bring it back in the shape of merchantable goods. Add this cost to the profit of Eastern mills, and you have the twenty-five to fifty per cent. that every well-conducted Southern mill is earning to-day. These are facts, and yet we continue to put every dollar into planting, which does not pay an average profit of five per cent!

The Public Library Paper of Louisville publishes a statement, "derived from an authentic source," to prove that these large profits are within the reach of small capitalists. The cost, it says, of a complete cotton factory, with a capacity of 2,000 yards of 4-4 standard sheeting, is forty thousand dollars. Five thousand dollars additional capital will suffice to operate such a mill. The total weekly cost of running it is $1,234, and the total receipts $1,500 a week; leaving a net profit of $266 a week or $13,800 a year, which is thirty per cent. on the investment.

We do not ask any one to invest in a cotton mill out of pure charity or patriotism. We are endeavoring to show by reliable statistics the large profits that await the manufacturers of our fleecy staple on the ground where it grows. And we purposely leave out of consideration the benefits and profits that are incidental to the feeding, clothing and lodging of so many additional operatives. To realize these benefits we need not wait for a gigantic combination of capital. Let us have small mills at first; let us begin in an humble way and grow into manufacturing greatness. And above all let us have faith in Southern enterprise and capacity. What-ever the Anglo-Saxon does elsewhere, that we can do. The following extract from the Columbus Sun of the 10th inst., shows how they go about it in one Southern town:

Mr. J. Rhodes Browne yesterday commenced the work of taking subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a cotton factory on the site of the burned Palace Mills. When we saw him he had secured fifty-six thousand dollars from four citizens. He also told us that over one hundred thousand dollars had been promised by men whose names would be subscribed as soon as the lists were presented. Our understanding is that a mill for thirty thousand spindles is to be erected. The capital stock is to be $250,000.

The enterprising people of the "Lowell of the South" know, by experience, the value and profits of cotton-mills, and they act accordingly. Shall we, who live at a great distributive point, a trade center, continue to pay tolls to our neighbors, near and distant, and throw away such golden opportunities?

Our Review of Atlanta's Annual Trade.

We give our readers this morning our first annual review of Atlanta's trade.—It will be found to be a very compact, succinct, statistical compendium of our commerce and condition with little superfluous comment. It necessarily has the incompleteness that must mark an initiatory attempt, attended with the difficulties under which we have labored. Our Board of Trade will render such reviews easier hereafter. Our friends will bear with us if any errors or omissions occur.

The showing is a very fine one for Atlanta. Our incomplete summary exhibits a magnificient aggregate of Thirty Millions of Annual Business. This is a royal demonstration of commercial vitality for a city of 35,000 people.

We also give interesting summaries of the size, condition and business of the towns on the railroads leading and tributary to Atlanta. The pressure upon our columns has been so great at the last moment that we have been compelled to leave out a number of these summaries as well as many advertisements. The influx of matter would have enabled us to have filled a sextuple sheet. We have given descriptions of many of our leading houses in the place of advertisements in the usual form, in order to render the issue as interesting as possible. We shall give the summaries of our neighboring towns hereafter, in order to complete the picture.

While this issue has been very costly, yet it is a highly remunerative one.

Outside of the trade review this paper will be found to be interesting. Its news, specials, letters, extracts, and varied reading will be found full and attractive. We furnish also an important decision of Judge Erskine.

To the Readers of the Constitution.

We simply desire to say that when we attempt again to get out a larger paper than usual, we shall hardly stop short of a *twenty-four* page sheet. When we issued a *sixteen* page paper, many months ago, our last day advertisements rushed in so overwhelmingly as to overrun us. This time we have been compelled to omit whole pages of advertisements and other prepared matter, and we can but beg the indulgence of our friends, upon whom we urged the importance of *sending in early.* To our merchants we return warm thanks for their generous liberality.

The Augusta Cotton Pool.

The Augusta cotton pool of $1,740 has been won by two young cotton gentlemen of Augusta, Messrs. Berry Hinson, and W. W. Hitt, who put in a joint estimate of 3,931,277 bales or 769 bales in excess of the crop. The next nearest estimate was 3,000 bales under the crop, by Mr. J. J. Doughty another Augusta gentleman.

MUSIC IN ATLANTA.—The progress which our city has made of late in the "Divine Art of Music," and the numerous "Musical Societies," established as a consequence, created a necessity for a "Music House," devoted exclusively to the supply of music and musical instruments. Messrs. Guilford, Wood & Co., have met this demand of our metropolitan progress by opening their new and elegant Ware Rooms at No. 4. Marietta street, where all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, and music books can be obtained. This includes the splendid Estey Organ, ranging in price from $60 to $1,500. The magnificent Chickering Piano from $425 to $1,500—the Steek and other first-class pianos, ranging from $600 to $1,600; and cheap 7 octave pianos at $265. A splendid stock of violins, guitars, accordeons, harmonicas, etc., etc.

The people of Georgia can find anything needed in the musical line in this Mammoth Southern Music House. They also publish the "Georgia Musical Eclectic,"—a most popular Music, Art, and Literary Magazine. Subscription price only $1 per year. It should be a regular visitor in every household.

WHO wants two nice cottages on easy terms? See advertisement.

NOTICE TO GAS-FITTERS.—Gas-Fitters will note the advertisement of the Gas Committee for proposals for extending gas on certain streets.

REGISTER AT ONCE.—The Books of Registration are now open at the Clerk of Council's Office. Let all entitled to vote go up and register.

MOORE & MARSH.

On the substantial, solid and imposing three-story house, corner Decatur and Pryor streets, Atlanta, and extending back to Line street, can be seen the above sign. The handsome building is owned by these gentlemen, and is indicative of the trade done by them within its walls. Messrs. Moore & Marsh have been connected together in business for twenty years, and in this city since 1865, and their establishment, with its immense piles of goods, its large number of employees, constantly engaged in filling orders which exercise all their skill, its heavy trade, all testify to their success. The energy, close application to business and wise management of these gentlemen, have established for them a business of vast dimensions and extent. Few houses can compete with them in aggregate of their sales and extent of country they supply. Backed by capital and sustained by a large patronage, the firm is regarded as among the first of our most staunch and reliable mercantile men. Their sales this year will doubtless be the largest made by any dry goods jobbing house in the city, and will doubtless extend to over one million of dollars.

The inducements offered by Messrs. Moore & Marsh are such that merchants from neighboring towns in Georgia, and other States, will not find it necessary to go further North to purchase goods. This house is one of the most thoroughly complete establishments in the State. In every variety and detail of the business there is an intimate acquaintance with the wants of this section. The stocks are kept full and carefully maintained in sufficiently large quantities to supply all demands that may be made.

It will well repay any one to visit and inspect this large establishment. Neatness, system and order are observable from the basement to the topmost story. Large transactions are quietly made, orders are quickly filled, and prompt attendants at their posts. Throughout their large sales-rooms there is a bewildering array and diversity of beautiful patterns of dry goods. The qualities of the goods best suit the demands of this special market, and their prices are in accordance with the necessities of the times, leaving nothing neglected that will most advantage their immense patronage. There is not a more complete establishment of this kind in the city. The profuse array of articles of every kind kept in a first class jobbing house, offer the greatest possible opportunity for buyers to select from, and hence it will well repay them to examine the splendid stock kept by these prompt dealers.

The building is 186x36 feet, and is four stories high, and from the ground floor to the top is literally filled with all the varieties of goods to be found in a first class jobbing house. The basement is divided into two departments, viz: a sales-room and a packing room. In one of these rooms can be seen brown domestics of all kinds and qualities, blankets, and an extensive and varied assortment of leather and shoe findings. In this department is a large supply of Tryon cotton rope. Making a specialty of this rope, it is necessary to keep a good quantity on hand, as the firm doubtless makes larger sales of this rope than any other establishment in the State. In the basement can also be seen a full line of trunks and a large quantity of wrapping paper.

Going above to the second floor will be found an almost endless profusion of imported and domestic dry goods of all kinds and qualities, prints, corset, jeans, cambrics, bleached domestics, Kentucky jeans, cassimeres, flannels, linseys, bed-ticks, checks and stripes, shawls, and dress goods of all kinds.

The third floor is devoted to notions of a varied kind, hosiery and white goods of every description, including a full and complete line of trimmings. Here also can be found a large assortment of mens', boys' and childrens' hats, and also ladies' trimmed hats of the latest styles. All tastes and any sized purse can be suited in this department.

The fourth floor is exclusively devoted to boots and shoes, and here can be found as large and desirable an assortment as can be found.

The entire establishment is kept in first class order—system and good taste is preserved throughout each department.

In short, it is unnecessary to bring forward newspaper commendation for this house. The stock is one of the most varied and largely assorted in the State, and the proprietors, from an extended practical experience, mercantile influence, means, and other eminent advantages, are in a better position to meet the requirements of the trade than many of the houses of a similar character scattered throughout the country. A glance throughout the building, as intimated above, will discover almost an inexhaustible stock, from which the planter, country merchant, or family provider can select the articles he needs with readiness and facility. The enumeration of their goods embraces everything kept in a first class jobbing house, and furnishes a source of supply adequate enough to meet the wants of the entire section over which their transactions spread.

Messrs. Moore & Marsh have a fine reputation for affability of manners in dealing, in the reliability of their goods and for their promptness of shipments. With these peculiarly excellent attributes regulating their method of doing business, they present the most flattering reasons for inviting the favorable attention of parties who are interested in this line of trade.

This popular firm is constantly increasing its business and promises to its patrons the utmost satisfaction in all its transactions.

The contented results obtained by a large number of their customers and patrons throughout this section will readily confirm this endorsement, and to these we refer those interested for any further evidence they may desire concerning our assertions and the claims of this extensive and reliable house.

JERRY LYNCH.—Jerry Lynch, the popular people's tailor, has one of the neatest and tastiest establishments this side of Gotham. His store is in James' Bank Block. He has but recently opened up a very large and select assortment of goods, and his stock of shirts, undershirts, etc., is not surpassed anywhere. Jerry is noted for his splendid "fits," and his urbanity and politeness. If you want a suit of clothes made up according to fashion, call in and see Jerry. He is "sound on the goose."

G. W. JACK.—Everybody from Chattonooga to Bainbridge knows "Wash" Jack. He is popular with all classes in this and adjacent States. He is now largely engaged in the manufacture of candies and crackers and has built up an immense trade. We learn that his trade has been steadily and rapidly increasing. In 1866, $30,000; in 1867, $40,000; in 1868, $60,000; in 1869, $140,000; in 1870, $160,000; in 1871, $170,000; in 1872, $240,000. In addition to this, he keeps all kinds of confectionery, toys and fire works. Dealers will find it to their advantage to give him a trial. We take pleasure in commending him to our readers as a business man and gentleman.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—Wallace & Fowler have $250,000 in real estate for sale on the most reasonable terms—small amount of cash and long time notes. They have also several fine residences for sale.

CÆSARISM.

[FOR THE CONSTITUTION.]

Imperial Cæsar of the West,
Appear and make thy country blest;
The people wait in hope and fear;
Delay thou not—appear! appear!
Like Hebrews in the days of Saul,
We ask a King, a King for all.
No longer caring to be free,
We bow the spirit, bend the knee.
Whoever o'er Columbia reigns
Will have the gem of Earth's domains;
Such splendid Empire is there none,
From rising unto setting sun.
Three thrones have here a lost domain,
The thrones of England, France, and Spain;
United now are all the three,
And look, for future Prince, to Thee.
Come, quickly come, and hold the helm
In State so vast—a matchless realm.
In Thee, great Captain, will we own
A true restorer of the throne—
The throne, in bitter strife hewn down
By brave old Captain Washington.
Successor thou, if prayers be heard,
To George of England, George the Third.

L. E. B

TOMMEY, STEWART & BECK.—This "old reliable" firm of hardware merchants, comes to the front this morning. They are importers of Swede iron and cutlery, and dealers (wholesale and retail) in all kinds of hardware, iron, steel, railroad supplies, builders' and carriage materials, miners' tools, mill-stones, bolting cloths, etc. This is the place to go to when you want articles in their line.

HOWELL & CO.—There are few more energetic and reliable firms than that of Howell & Co., grocers, on Peachtree street. Both members of the firm are active, live young men, who devote their whole time and attention to busines. They are agents for Earnest's white wheat flour, Roswell Manufacturing Company, and Howell's cotton mills. We take pleasure in commending them to the public generally.

ARCHER'S LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.—This old and popular stand, on Alabama, between Broad and Forsyth streets, is kept by Clint Taylor. He keeps fine horses and elegant vehicles. Drovers can be accommodated with good board at this stable.

Night sessions at Moore's University will commence to-morrow night. Book-keeping, penmanship and commercial calculation taught by the best and most practical methods.

Photographs colored promptly, in the best style of the art, at Miss Green's, Peachtree street.

LAW & CO. are busy arranging their store to exhibit more fully their large stock of crockery, lamps, glass-ware, etc.

Financial and Commercial

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW, YORK, September 13.—Cotton weak sales 965 bales at 20¼a20½.

Cotton—net receipts to-day, 284; gross 1,522 bales.

Sales of cotton for future delivery to-day closed easier; sales 8,600 bales, as follows: September, 18 17-32. October, 17 27-32. November, 17 5-8. December, 17 9-16.

Flour inactive and unchanged. Wheat 1a2 lower for spot. Futures unchanged.

Corn a shade firmer. Pork firmer; new $17 50. Lard higher at 8 1-2a9 1-6. Groceries and navals quiet and unchanged but firm.

Money easy at 6a7. Sterling 8 5-8. Gold 11 3-8a11 1-2. Governments steady and nominal; States dull and steady.

Stocks opened firm but in the evening fell from 2 to 4 per cent. On rumors of failures considerable excitement is in market.

Arrived—City of Brooklyn; arrived out—Wisconsin.

LATER—The market for spot cotton has continued quiet active throughout the entire week, and prices have ruled very steady, with an advance for forward delivery. There was only a moderate business and the tendency of rates has been downward for the past few days. Total sales for the week were 64,000 bales, of which 12,000 were contract stock, and 12,000 for immediate delivery, as follows: 3,500 for export, 7,583 for spinning, and 265 for speculation.

LIVERPOOL, September 13, evening.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales 12,000; speculations and exports 3,000; shipments for uplands of the new crop basis, good ordinary 8 13-16; Orleans 9; sales to-day include 6,500 American.

LIVERPOOL, September 13.—Cotton—Sales of upland for delivery in November and December, on a basis of good ordinary, 8⅞; shipments from Bombay for two weeks ending 12th, 17,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

LONDON, September 12, evening.—Consuls 92 5-8a92 3-4.

PARIS, September 12.—Rentes 58f 5c.

NEW ORLEANS, September 13.—Cotton in fair demand; middlings 18 1-2; low middlings 18; strict good ordinary 16; net receipts 44; gross 355; exports coastwise 574; stock 7,881; sales 100.

WILMINGTON, September 13.—Cotton—middlings 18 1-2; net receipts 46; sales 12; stock 283.

Local and Business Notices.

THE BEAUTIFIER.—A new and rare Toilet Article for the Complexion, making it clean, clear, white, smooth and beautiful. Will cure Chapped and Rough Hands and Lips. It is an elegant perfume, and promotes a delightful smoothness and transparency to the skin. Price 25 cents per bottle.

Manufactured by
N. C. WILLIAMS,
Cor. Washington and Peters Streets,
Atlanta, Georgia.
Sep14-1t.

ATTENTION!!!—We call the attention of everybody that wants to wear a good suit of Clothing made in the latest style and of the best Imported and Domestic Fabrics. Having just completed our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, the largest ever come to Atlanta, gentlemen will please call, examine and satisfy themselves.

By next Thursday we will open our Merchant Tailoring Department, and will have the finest stock of Piece Goods the market can produce. Having engaged a first class Cutter, we will guarantee satisfaction in all particulars.

All we ask is, give us a chance, by looking over our immense stock of Piece Goods.

M. & J. HIRSCH,
50 and 52 Whitehall Stre
Sept. 14-dtf.

JACKSON'S MAGIC BALSAM.—Thousands of the afflicted are trying it and finding relief.
sep10—dtf

BAGGING AND TIES—car load—at
aug30—d1m MARK W. JOHNSON'S.

WE will keep regularly on hand during the season, the most choice Fresh Fish from Charleston.

JNO. T. HAGAN & Co.
sept4-dtf 94 Whitehall street.

HOTELS, Boarding Houses and Families can get, at all times, Fresh Fish in any quantity at 94 Whitehall street.
sept4-4tf JNO. T. HAGAN & Co.

FRESH FISH.—Fresh fish received daily at No. 94 Whitehall street.
sept4-dtf JNO. T. HAGAN & Co.

FINE Spring and Summer Clothing at panic prices, at M. & J. HIRSCH. July 30-

LADIES will find a full assortment of summer millinery and fancy goods at Knox's Millinery and Variety Store, Whitehall street. We are constantly receiving all the latest novelties in millinery and fancy goods, which we are selling at very low prices. Call in and look through and you will find something you need. We have a very handsome line of sash ribbons, which we are selling cheap; also, a few more of those Florida hats at very low prices.
aug11-dtf

A. LEYDEN
Continues to receive large Consignments of
Corn, Wheat, Hay, &c.,
And has now in Store Full Stock.
Dealers and Millers
will find it to their interest to call on or confer with him before buying elsewhere.
sep14—d4t

J. A. STEWART. | H. D. AUSTIN. | E. L. WINHAM
Stewart, Austin & Co.,
Merchant Millers
Mills on W. & A. Railroad, corner of Marietta and Simpson Streets,
Atlanta.................Georgia.
Manufacturers of the
Celebrated FFF, FF, and
FAMILY Brands of Flour.
sep14—d1t

B. W. BRISCOE,
At Geo. Sharp's Old Stand,
Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA,
Takes pleasure in offering to the customers of this house an entirely NEW STOCK OF FINE GOODS, all purchased within the past two weeks, and will be
Opened on Monday,
THE 15TH, FOR SALE.
50 Ladies' Gold Watches,
25 Gents' Gold Watches,
3,000 dwts. Gold Chain,
800 dwts. Plain Gold Engagement Rings,
50 Diamond Cluster and Solitaire Rings,
100 Rings set with Precious Stones,
100 sets of Beautiful Jewelry—the latest,
200 sets of Studs and Sleeve Buttons,
Sterling Silver
Bridal Presents,
and a variety of Fancy Goods. All of which will be offered at extremely Low Prices. Please call and examine our stock.
Remember Our Motto,
First Class all Gold Goods,
Small Profits to Insure Quick Sales.
sep14—d1t

KING HOUSE
At Stone Mountain.
I AM prepared to sell a great bargain in the King House at Stone Mountain. The House is built of brick, is new and has 40 rooms, and is situated on a acre lot, on which is also an Eating House on the railroad. For details call and see me.
sep14-d2t G. W. ADAIR, Real Estate Agent.

ATLANTA.

The "Gate City" Between the West and South.

HER COMMERCE

What the Modern Phœnix has Done in the Way of Trade.

FIRST ANNUAL REVIEW OF ATLANTA'S BUSINESS.

Our Manufactories, Banks, Railroads, Insurance Companies, Mechanics, Furnaces, Industries, Etc.

Atlanta has cause to be grateful to the kind Providence that rules all earthly matters. A pure society, unsurpassed healthfulness, a rapid growth in trade, and a gratifying expansion in all the elements and exemplifications of prosperity mark her last year's history.

The Gate City seems to have been blessed. Our population has increased. Our city management has improved. Valuable and solid improvements have been made. Every ramification of business has been enlarged. At least a million of money has been tastefully spent by private capital in swelling the number of stores and residences that line our streets. A great new line of railway, the most important railroad enterprise of the century next to the Pacific railroad, has been completed to be tributary to Atlanta. Another leading line of railway, whose effect will be to give us the tremendous benefits of cheap coal and iron is pushing steadily forward. We have at last the prospect of that cherished longing of our people, an effective system of water works. Three new banks with large capital, and headed by sound capitalists, attest our progress in the momentous matter of financial facilities. An unexampled system of free schools, economically and wisely conducted, cap the grand superstructure of Atlanta enterprise, and civilization. The large number of 1,240 business firms and individuals shows the energy of our citizens, and the activity of our trade. In this large number we have to record but nine failures, all told, aggregating between $65,000 and $70,000 losses.

Many new specialties have been started. We note new furniture factories, special music, coffee, oil, and notion stores, etc.

Many valuable accessions of citizenship have been made. Solid capitalists have brought money, and established themselves in large business.

The increase of Atlanta's cotton trade is an especially gratifying matter. There is no reason why Atlanta should not become one of the largest interior cotton towns.

It is estimated that Atlanta trade has increased in the last twelve months not less than thirty per cent. This single fact speaks volumes. It is pregnant with exhilirating encouragement. The particulars of this immense business will be found in our first annual review of Atlanta's commerce, which we give after, and to which we refer the CONSTITUTION'S myriads of readers.

ATLANTA FINANCES.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE CITY OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

LIABILITIES.

Bonded debt issued	$1,418,000
Less than $100,000 of the above bonds for sale by the city.	
The floating debt to be paid by taxes.	
	$1,418,000

RESOURCES.

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad stock, $300,000, valued at	$ 100,000
Georgia Western Railroad stock, $240,000, valued at	240,000
Gas stock	60,000
Real Estate	200,000
Total debt, less resources	818,000
	$1,418,000

This shows a small debt for (30,000) thirty thousand population, with real estate valued at $13,000,000, with a large wholesale business, and prospects good for manufacturing. No prospects of issuing any more bonds soon. Total bonded debt, less resources, $818,000 00

J. W. GOLDSMITH,
City Treasurer.

C. C. HAMMOCK, Mayor.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THIS AND LAST YEAR'S CITY MANAGEMENT.

It may be taken as a rule that the financial test of the municipality is one of the best indices of the growth of individual wealth; for the municipality is but the reflect of the citizens of which it is composed, and must take its character from them.

Atlanta has been peculiarly fortunate in having in office representative men, whose business qualifications have made the city what it is. The tax on merchandise shows such a steady increase in amount that one wonders if Atlanta ever will stop, for it no sooner has doubled than it straightway seems to double again. When we reflect on this fact, and look back less than a decade and see the smoldering ruins, we have no occasion of going to Chicago or any where else for a veritable Phœnix. The quarterly tax on merchandise sales for the first two quarters in 1872, was $14,378 16, as compared with $23,096 26 for the corresponding quarters of the present year; showing an increase of $8,718 10—considerably over one-third. From appearances of the present and coming quarter, there is every reason to believe that an increase of at least 90 per cent. will be reported at the end of the year—certainly a gratifying exhibit.

The amount of retail license collected the first six months of the present year—(all our figures will be for that period, as it is the latest to which the City Clerk has carried his books)—was $9,902.75 against $8,558.15 last year; business license $1,550.92 against $700.98 last year, being more than doubled. Such figures as these, are the best witnesses of Atlanta's life and energy.

The dray business also exhibits an increase, though apparently small, owing to the fact that every year, our large merchants keep purchasing and running their own drays, upon which no license is paid. The licenses collected this year was $1,547.65, against $1,333.60 last year. The draymen are well employed, and compare favorably with any other city.

Billiards, to judge from the returns, must either be on the decline or sadly neglected, as only $205 tax is reported against $320 last year.

An increasing demand for lots in the City Cemetery, exhibits itself in the increase of sale receipts—being $2,357.20 against $1,836.25. The cemetery is being constantly improved, and reflects credit on the city.

The collection of general tax has been quite active the present year—accounting perhaps, for the increase reported. In the first quarter of 1872 was collected, $7,385.53; in the second, $982. Total $8,367.53. In the first quarter of the present year there was collected $17,660.70; in the second $1,019.33. Total $18,680 03—an increase of over $10,000. The vigorous advertising of defaulters' property last December, must have waked up many a Rip Van Winkle.

The total receipts from all sources, are as follows:

	1873.	1872.
First quarter	$148,747.64	$25,105.54
Second quarter	116,143.16	73,024.61
Total	$264,890.80	$98,130.15
	98,130.15	
An excess of	$166,760.65	

The total expenditures are:

	1872.	1873.
First quarter	$88,898.11	$144,165.01
Second quarter	121,051.99	133,182.47
Total	$209,950.10	$277,347.48
A difference of		$67,397.38

Among the expenditures for the time named, are the following: Salary of public officers, $29,539.95; public buildings and grounds, $7,602.79; streets and bridges $30,979.44; wells and pumps, $3,458.66; alms-house, $1,416.67; fire companies, $4,014.65; paupers and relief, $2,720.67; costs and fees, $1,515.72; stationery and printing, $996.60; gas and fixtures, $9,256.97; fines and taxes remitted, $158.56; incidentals, $2,675.97.

At a recent meeting of the Council, the issue of bonds to the amount of $300,000 was authorized for the purpose of introducing Water Works into the city. It is claimed by the friends of the movement, that, instead of being a debt, this amount will prove a remunerative investment. Certain it is, that it will cause such a reduction in rates of insurance, that it will balance the increase of taxation on many, besides the other advantages to be derived from a plentiful supply of water.

While we cannot give official figures for the present quarter, yet we are safe in saying that it keeps its proportion ahead of the corresponding period last year. The affairs of the city are in a prosperous condition, and with our excellent system of public schools, the steady improvement of our streets, and the erection of Water Works, Atlanta still promises to keep ahead in the race of business and development.

FURNITURE BUSINESS.

Quite a large quantity of furniture is now being manufactured in the city, and of all quantities. During the past twelve months the trade has amounted to from $250,000 to $275,000. Dealers inform us that in the next twelve months it will run from $300,000 to $325,000. Among the leading houses are "Furniture Emporium," Atlanta Furniture Manufacturing Company, J. B. Morgan & Co., and during the year a large quantity of both old and new furniture was sold by T. C. Mayson.

COAL.

During the past year about 556,850 bushels of coal have been sold by Atlanta dealers. There was quite an increase in the business over that of '72. The average price of coal at retail during the twelve months was thirty-three and one third cents per bushel, or eight dollars and fifty cents per ton. Wholesale, twenty-six and one half cents per bushel, or six dollars and fifty cents per ton. Among the leading dealers are E. Parsons, Dr. J. S. Wilson, D. B. & A. C. Ladd and Col. W. S. Grisham. The coal trade has run to $175,000.

JUNK BUSINESS.

This branch of commerce in our city is much larger than is generally supposed. In Atlanta many articles are embraced in the tade not generally recognized in the junk business of other cities. With us it includes rags, hides, wool, dried fruit, beeswax, scrap iron, old brass, copper, lead, loose cotton, and other articles. Though the junk trade is comparatively in its infancy in the city, still the business of the past twelve months foots up two millions of dollars. The prominent houses are those of Elsas, May & Co., R. R. Payne & Co., Sheek & Co., M. Wellhouse and Hinburg & Co.

CANDY.

This trade has so increased during the past year that within that time dealers from Northern houses have been rarely seen among us. Enterprising gentlemen are engaged in its manufacture in our city. Sales of Atlanta manufactured candy during the last twelve months amount to $275,000. The manufacturers are Frank E. Block and G. W. Jack.

Among the items of this tonnage are some 40,000 sacks of corn, 25,000 sacks of flour, 90,000 mercantile packages, carried out of Atlanta, and 23,000 bales of cotton and 26,000 mercantile packages brought in.

The total earnings at Atlanta of the Georgia Railroad, were $272,569 for the year ending April 1st, 1873, of which freight was $239,164. This road brought to Atlanta 4,733,000 pounds of guano.

On the State Road the freight earnings to and from Atlanta to January 1st, 1873, were $365,651.

The Macon and Western Railroad earnings for the year 1872, were $706,646.

The roads have not kept such records as render the information obtainable, except the West Point Road under Colonel Grant's management. The business this year, ending July, was 12,174 tons going out from Atlanta, and 5,149 tons coming in. This was a considerable increase over the previous years.

The Air-Line business has been fragmentary, the road having just been completed. But it is reasonable to suppose that it will pour a volume of business into the city, whose quantity and value cannot be estimated. It opens up a splendid section of country to pay tribute to Atlanta's prosperity.

It is difficult to estimate the proportion of business that these great iron arteries of commerce contribute to our city's wealth. They are the immediate agents of her whole growth and development. But in addition to this they make a large immediate contribution of dollars and cents to our trade.

SCOFIELD'S IRON MILL.

This is one of Atlanta's big industries. It employs 200 men, and pays them $120,000 a year. Their families make up a body of a thousand people, dependant on this mill, and drawing subsistence from it.

The lot includes 40 acres. There are two main buildings, one 350 feet long, 180 feet wide and 52 high, and the nail factory 100 feet long and 50 high. The mills have 11 furnaces, 6 heating and 5 pudding, 11 boilers and 8 engines with 650 horse power. They use five car loads of coal a day, and turn out 50 tons of finished rails 5 tons of merchant iron, 20 tons of puddled iron, and 5 tons of spikes daily. The water is brought half a mile.

Mr. Schofield has a new engine ready to put up.

WINSHIP IRON WORKS.

This is another large iron industry, employing a large number of hands, using a great deal of raw material, turning out important work like gins and all sorts of castings, and modestly contributing a large individual share to Atlanta enterprise. Their work runs up to between a third and a half of Schofield's.

BUILDINGS.

Frequently, during the past twelve months, we have heard the remark that Atlanta had arrived at its full size and strength, and either by manufacturing, or some other means, its present growth must be maintained. Having ocasion to look into all the various business departments of the city, we are gratified at finding trade in all of them healthy, successful, and growing, while the amount of building going on in the city, bears further evidence of our prosperity. A very large number of brick business-houses have been erected during the past twelve months, also many frame buildings for the same purpose.

From the best estimates we can make we are satisfied that during the past 12 months over one million of dollars have beee spent in building new houses in the city. This sum includes brick work, capenters' work, brick making, roofing and painting.

As to what building has been done, among other houses we mention those of General Austell, Col. G. W. Adair, J. R. Wylie, Henry Jackson, Col. J. T. Grant, S. M. Inman, J. F. Morris, Dr. J. M. Johnson, Mr. Burckardt, Thos. Glenn, Mr. Griswold, and E. A. Werner. We might add as many others. We will also state that contracts are still being made for new and valuable improvements.

GROCERY AND PRODUCE BUSINESS.

This branch of trade is simply enormous. It will reach ten millions of direct sales, and a million and a half on consignment and commission. Among our heaviest firms are the merchants engaged in this mammoth branch of commerce. The houses used by these firms are among the most costly, large, and imposing stores in the city—great, commodious piles of brick, many of them opening in the rear directly on the railroad track, for convenience in unloading the produce right from the cars into the stores.

This business has increased beyond all others, unless it is the jobbing dry goods trade. The sales the first quarter of this year were four and a quarter millions, or an increase of one-fifth over the same sales the previous year. The merchats are stocked heavily for the coming winter.

We have not referred to the numberless retail stores for produce in the city. Every street is dotted with them. Enterprising parties are starting stores out in the residence portion of the town.

Among the leading wholesale firms are A. C. & B. F. Wiley, Langston, Crane & Bro., Chapman & Rucker, the Dodds, Adair & Co., James Wyley, West & Edwards, Stephens & Flynn, Garrett & Bro., Oliver & Co., Howell & Co., H. T. Cox & Bro.

THE SHOE TRADE.

Atlanta's wholesale shoe trade is getting to be a large thing. Besides the many retail dealers there are wholesale houses that sell as many as 11,000 cases of boots and shoes to the trade. It is probably not exaggerating to estimate the jobbing shoe trade as 35 per cent. heavier than last year. In this as in other lines, Atlanta is reaching out her long arm into the Carolinas, Alabama and Tennessee. The leading dealers are Markam & Holderness, Henry Banks & Son, G. H. & A. W. Force, W. P. Price & Son, Moore & Marsh, Eddleman & Brown, M. C. & J. F. Kiser, I. T. Banks, etc. This business runs to a million and a quarter.

TELEGRAPHIC BUSINESS.

The local business of the Telegraphic office here runs to $2,600 a month, or $31,200 a year. The other business will nearly swell the amount double. There are 11 employees in the office, and 9 wires connect Atlanta with the world.

Of course, as business grows so increases the use of the wire. In this rapid age the mail is slow means of communication. Fortunes can change hands while a letter is traveling from Atlanta to New York. Markets fluctuate, and opportunities for wealth may be saved by the prompt use of the lightning, in taking advantage of the market and closing trades.

LIME TRADE.

We are only able to furnish our readers with the amount of lime sold by Major Leyden, Stephens & Flynn, and D. B. & A. C. Ladd, during the past twelve months, which is $17,000. These gentlemen do pretty much all the business of the city in this department.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

We have two good Business Colleges, where a first class commercial education can be obtained. They are Moore's and Eastman's.

PAINT BUSINESS.

This business will run with its contingents of glass, varnish, oil, leads, &c., to $150,000, and is growing steadily Atlanta does so much building that she consumes quantities of these things herself. The leading firms are Holmes, Calder & Co., Carley, Duck & Co., &c.

DRUGS.

A traveler who will step into the drug stores of Redwine & Fox, Pullum & Low, Schumann, Pope or Venable & Collier, Beau Berry, George Howard, will see an activity that will impress him favorably with the drug business done in the city. Not less than $150,000 is aggregated.

FLOUR MILLS.

Atlanta has four flour mills; three in operation and one soon to be. Cook and Cheek's Marietta Mills may be said to be practically here, as they have their business headquarters at this point. Flour milling is a profitable business in Atlanta, though it did not prove so in 1857.

All of the Atlanta mills use about 900 barrels of flour per day, worth about $10,000, and aggregate over $300,000.

PAPER MILLS.

We have two paper mills that manufacture and sell over one million pounds of paper yearly, valued about 125,000.

McNaught & Co., and Ormond are the Proprietors.

REAL ESTATE.

Real estate sales last year amounted to half a million of dollars. Real estate has kept up well. There have been recently some very high sales. Ex-Mayor, John H. James, has sold property at a very large advance. There is no prospect of Atlanta dirt getting any cheaper.

The men in this business are G. W. Adair, Wallace & Fowler, Hammock, and Bell & Goldsmith.

DRY GOODS.

The jobbing dry goods trade is about two and a half millions, and the retail trade about a million. It is growing with wonderful rapidity. Dealers can sell all they can buy and pay for. The leading wholesale houses are Moore & Marsh, M. C. & J. F. Kiser, Silvey & Dougherty, Gay, McClesky & Co., M. Rich & Co., W. F. Peck & Co., Crane, Boylston & Co., Rich & Tittlebaum, Menko, Bro. & Co.

RETAIL DEALERS.

John Kelly, Kiser & Watson, Chamberlin, Boynton & Co., Lowe, Douglass & Dallas, Phillips & Flanders, Louis Desaulles & Co., W. H. Brotherton, A. S Talley, John Ryan, New York Store.

STATIONERY.

The book and stationery trade of Atlanta goes to $250,000, and is growing apace. The following firms lead in this business: Phillips & Crew, J. W. Burke & Co., M. Lynch & Co., J. J. & S. P. Richards.

HARDWARE.

The hardware trade is flourishing. It leaps to $800,000 and grows vigorously. The firms in this trade are Tommey, Stewart & Beck, McNaught & Co., Morrisson & Baine, T. M. & R. C. Clarke & Co.

GLASS-WARE AND CROCKERY.

Trade in this department, has been rather light during the past year. It promises a very great increase during the next twelve months. The trade foots up for the past year, from $160,000 to $165,000. The principal dealers are McBride & Co., T. R. Ripley, Law & Co. and Seltzer.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

This branch of business is increasing very much, and Atlanta is becoming quite a market for the sale of ready-made clothing. The prospect is very fair for a good trade this fall. During the past twelve months the sales amounted to $500,000, Among the regular dealers are the houses of W. B. Lowe & Co., R. P. S. Kimbro & Co., A. Rosenfeld, M. & J. Hirsch, Eiseman & Bro.

RAILROADS.

The following railroads center in Atlanta: The State Road, Atlanta and West Point, Macon and Western, Georgia, and Air Line Railways. The Georgia Western will make the sixth. They represent over twenty-five millions of capital, penetrating six States directly, and many more remotely, doing five millions of gross business, having most of their expensive work-shops here employing numbers of hands and contributing largely to Atlanta's business. The amount of local freight poured into Atlanta for local use, it has been impossible to learn.

CARRIAGES.

This business has increased a good deal during the year, and dealers are jubilant at the prospect of a fine trade this fall. After visiting the various establishments in the city, purchasers will find that there is no longer a necessity to send North for vehicles of any character, either on account of the material used or the workmanship. During the past 12 months the trade has amounted to about one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The prominent houses in the business are those of A. T. Finney, David McBride, J. J. Ford, and W. K. Booth.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND SEEDS.

Our planters are purchasing agricultural implements more liberally than ever. They find that labor-saving machines are untiring servants, cheaply fed, raise no strikes, obey without force or words, and are found to be less costly, more ingenious, and more to be trusted than sinews that are hired. We give only the amount of sales of dealers in these articles, which for twelve months past foots up $153,818 88. Dealers are Mark W. Johnson, Anderson & Wells and J. Ben Wilson & Co.

LIGHTNING RODS.

The business has pretty much been in the hands of one firm during the past twelve months—that of D. B. & A. C. Ladd, and amounts to $5,400.

TOBACCO.

This is becoming an important business in the city. The market during the past twelve months has been satisfactory. Prices were well sustained throughout the season and transactions were encouraging. There has been an increase of twenty-five per cent. in the trade during the year. The sales of dealers foot up a little over two million dollars. Among the prominent houses are those of Meador Bros., Burroughs & Wing, J. L. Winter, R. F. Maddox, Jordan, Howard & Harralson, also the manufactories of Mr. Hall and Mr. Loyd.

FERTILIZERS.

There was an active inquiry for the various brands during the year; in fact, the demand exceeded the supply. Sales amounted to $570,000. Among the prominent dealers are M. W. Johnson, Adair & Bros., Anderson & Wells, Judge Strong, J. A. Ansley, A. K. Seago, and Williams, Langston & Crane.

CARPETS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

We are gratified to state that a majority of the fine dwellings, churches and public halls of Atlanta have been carpeted and curtained at home. Parties visiting Atlanta to furnish their homes, find here as elegant and varied stocks of carpets and curtains as will be found south of Baltimore. The sales of the past 12 months foot up $125,000. Messrs. S. S. Kendricks & Sons, on Marietta street, devote their entire time and energy to the carpet business, while Messrs. Chamberlain, Boynton & Co. have a carpet department on Whitehall street, of which any city may well be proud.

MARBLE.

The two principal dealers in the city are William Gray and D. N. Judson. During the past 12 months their sales have amounted to about $25,000.

STOVES AND TIN WARE.

This business has increased a good deal during the year, and sales amount to $325,000 to $330,000. Among the prominent dealers are Hunnicutt & Bellingrath, L. B. Langford, F. M. Richardson, J. Warlick and Franklin & Eichberg.

LIVE STOCK.

We are indebted to Mr. O. H. Jones for the following statement:

Horses and mules shipped to and through Atlanta		22,800
Sold in Atlanta	7,600	
Cattle shipped to Atlanta		5,860
Sold in Atlanta	4,000	
Hogs shipped to and through		32,000
Sold and butchered	25,000	
Sheep shipped to Atlanta		4,000
Sold in Atlanta	3,000	

Mules and horses sold on an average at $150.00 per head.

Cattle sold on an average at $35.00 per head.

Hogs sold on an average at $12.50 per head.

Sheep sold on an average at $4.00 per head.

Amounting to $1,604,500.00.

Our stable and stock yard business men are O. H. Jones & Co., Taylor, Latham & Co. Jones & Beatie, Fields, Witherspoon & Co., C. Taylor, L. P. Baker and Jo Wootten.

CRACKER TRADE.

This is becoming quite an important trade in the city. A few months since the manufacture of crackers was commenced in the city. During the past twelve months the sales of imported and manufactured crackers amounted to $140,000. About half this amount was by the manufacturers, H. Lewis & Co.

LIQUOR TRADE.

The liquor trade of Atlanta has grown to be a very large one through the enterprise and energy of our liquor merchants, numbering among them, as they do, some of the strongest and wealthiest firms in the city.

These dealers are numerous. Among the chief we note Cox & Hill, John M. Hill, Guthman & Haas, M. E. Mayer, L. Cohen & Co., Winter & Sligh, Clayton & Webb, Paul Jones, Meador & Brother, R. F. Maddox.

Alabama and Tennessee are largely tributary to Atlanta in this business, and a correct approximation to the business done by our live merchants will reach two millions of dollars annually, with a steady increase. The Air-Line will open up the Carolinas to us, in this, as well as in other branches of trade.

THE JEWELRY TRADE.

In 1848 J. W. Demby began the jewelry business and continued until 1850. In 1850 Er Lawshe commenced business on a small capital with Riley S. Baker. The partnership lasted about one year. In 1851 a Mr. Schmidt began, on Whitehall street, and continued for nearly a year. A Mr. Roath opened in Collier's building, in 1852, and ran about a year. A. W. Hall began in 1853 and continued up to 1860, when he returned to Maine. In 1853 Everett & Fonda began the manufacture of jewelry, but the town was too small to justify it, and they sold out and left. In 1854 two brothers began business in the Holland House (now James' Bank), but closed out in six months. In 1855 Veal & Wood began business in the Johnson House, but left in less than a year. Hiram T. Jones, in 1856, for nearly a year, had a small store in Thompson's Atlanta Hotel.

Since the war Leitner & Fricker opened in the place now occupied by Briscoe, and contined one year. E. E. Earnest began in 1866, and closed in 1868. George Sharpe, Jr., began in 1867. W. Bollman in 1866; Herman Boglehausen in 1866; Robert Dohme in 1872; E. T. Plummer in 1870; L. Solomonson and T. J. Guamirin in 1867; W. A. Haynes in 1872.

The jewelry business began with sales from $1,000 to $5,000 per annum, and now goes beyond $100,000 per annum.

Er Lawshe put up the first building on Whitehall street after the surrender—a wooden structure, now replaced by a three-story brick. Er Lawshe has been in business twenty-three years.

B. W. Briscoe is young in the business, but he has a superb establishment, and possesses for an assistant Geo. Sharp, Jr., so well known. Among the other dealers are W. A. Haynes and Robert Dohme. The business is increasing fast.

BANKS.

We have nine banks and banking houses, with a capital of over one million of dollars, and a deposit account of four millions.

They are as follows:

Atlanta National, Capital paid in	$300,000
Citizens' Bank	170,000
State National	115,000
Bank of State of Georgia	103,000
Georgia Banking and Trust Co	125,000
Dollar Savings Bank	40,000
Branch Georgia Railroad Bank	100,000
John H. James	
W. M. & R. J. Lowry	

These banks can increase their capital to three millions. They are all sound, accomodating institutions, identified with Atlanta's interest and alive to her prosperity.

During the last month there has been much stringency. The banks have been unable to loan at all. One clear-headed banker, gives it as his opinion, that the stringency has been largely due to two facts: One is the very considerable amount invested by the banks in the new State bonds, withdrawing this sum from active use, and locking it up in the bank vaults. The second fact is the large amount of money borrowed by the City Council from the banks to carry on the city government. The city thus entering the field as a competitor with her citizens for bank accommodation.

One bank president tells us that he could have loaned all the money he had at 3 per cent. a month. Another had offers of extraordinary interest for small amounts at short time. It is not supposed the stringency will long continue. Cotton is coming in. The city taxes will relieve the city of borrowing, and release that money.

Atlanta owes a great deal of her prosperity to her solid, liberal, public-spirited bankers.

Gold has ruled much higher than last year, as shown in the annexed tabular statement. The advance was not enough to unsettle values generally, but was entirely abnormal, coming as it did in the winter when exports are heaviest, yet it seriously affected operations in foreign exchange. Latterly it has slowly settled down, and with the abundant harvests this season, affording a large surplus for export of those staples most in demand abroad, it is probable that the premium will not rule so high.

RATES OF GOLD AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

	New York.	
	1872-3	1871-2
September 7	112¼	113½
September 13	113	114⅛
September 20	114	114⅜
September 27	113⅜	114⅝
October 4	114⅜	114⅝
October 11	113	114¼
October 19	112¾	113⅛
October 25	113½	111¼
November 1	112	112¼
November 8	112¼	
November 15	113	111⅛
November 22	113¼	110⅞
November 29	112¾	110⅞
December 6	113½	110⅜
December 13	112¼	110⅜
December 20	111¼	109
December 27	112	108⅞
January 3	111¼	109¼
January 10	112¼	109
January 17	112¾	108⅝
January 24	114	108⅝
January 31	113⅜	109⅝
February 7	113¾	110
February 14	114⅜	110⅛
February 21	114¼	110⅝
February 28	114⅝	110⅛
March 7	115⅝	110⅛
March 14	115	110⅛
March 21	115½	109⅞
March 28	116½	110
April 4	118⅜	109⅞
April 11	118½	110⅛
April 18	118	111
April 25	117½	111⅝
May 2	116⅜	112⅝
May 9	117⅜	113⅜
May 16	117½	114
May 23	118¼	113⅝
May 30	118¼	114
June 6	1 8	114⅝
June 13	117	114
June 20	115⅝	113⅞
June 27	115⅜	113⅝
July 3	115¼	113⅜
July 11	116	113⅜
July 18	116	114¼
July 25	115½	114⅞
August 1	115⅝	115
August 8	115⅜	115¼
August 15	114¼	115⅜
August 22	116¼	114⅝
August 29	115¼	112¾

ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

We have obtained from the Superintendent of Public Schools the following facts and statistics of the schools for the past year. The Annual Report of the Board of Education will soon be published.

Total number of pupils enrolled in the schools during the year 1st September, 1872, to last of June, 1873	3,594
In High Schools	301
In Grammar Schools	3,293
In Colored Schools	1,153
In White Schools	2,441
Total expenses of the schools for the year	$49,527 69
Total Receipts	57,206 48
From City Tax	48,675 18
From Peabody Fund	2,000 00
From State Appropriation	6,531 30
Total	$57,206 48
Average cost per scholar per annum for instruction	$15 00
Average cost per scholar per annum including all expenses	$18 12

PRICES.

We give our readers a tabular statement of prices for the year ending August 31, 1873:

CURRENT PRICES FOR COTTON, LARD, BULK MEATS AND BACON FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1873.

	COTTON.	LARD.	BULK MEATS.			BACON.			HAMS.	
	Middlings.	Tierces.	Clear Sides.	Clear Rib Sides.	Shoulders	Clear Sides.	Clear Rib Sides.	Shoulders	S. C. Hams.	Country Hams.
September	16	11½	11¾	11¼	8¼	13	12½	9¼	16½a18	12½a13
October	17½a17¾	11½	11¾	11¼	8	11¾	12	8½	16½a19	12½a13
November	17a17¾	10	9	8¾	6	11¼	11½	7¾		12½a13
December	18a18¾	9½	7¾	7½	5½			6½		
January	18½a18¾	9½	8¼		6			6¾		
February	18¼a18½	9¾	8¾	8¾	6½			7		
March	16½a17	10	9¾	9	7a7¼	10¼	10	8¼	15½	12½a14
April	17½a17½	10¾	10¾	10¼	8¼	11½	11¼a11½	9a9¼	15a15½	12¾a14
May	16a16½	10½a10¾	10¾	10¾	7¾	11a11¼	11	9a9¼	15½a16	12¾a14
June	17a18	10½a11	10¾	10		11¼	11	9¼	15a16	13a13½
July	16½a17	10½a11	11¼	11	8¾	12a12¼	11¾a12	10¼a10½	17a17½	
August	16½	10½a11	11½	11¼	8¾	12¾	12¼	10½	17	

RECAPITULATION.

Furniture	$ 275,000
Coal	175,000
Junk Business	2,000,000
Candy	275,000
Carriages	150,000
Agricultural Implements	150,000
Lightning Rod	5,000
Tobacco	2,000,000
Fertilizers	570,000
Carpets	125,000
Marble	25,000
Stoves and Tin Ware	330,000
Live Stock	1,604,500
Liquor	2,000,000
Jewelry	100,000
Paints, &c	150,000
Grocery and Produce	11,500,000
Lime	17,000
Telegraph	31,200
Drugs	150,000
Boots and Shoes	1,250,000
Flour Mills	300,000
Paper Mills	25,000
Real Estate	500,000
Dry Goods	3,500,000
Books and Stationary	250,000
Hardware	800,000
Readymade Clothing	500,000
Glass-ware and Crockery	150,000
Crackers	140,000
Total	$29,397,700

ONION SETS AND GRASS SEEDS.—J. H. Anderson & Co. are receiving white and yellow onion sets, clover, orchard, timothy and red top grass seed, one and two horse wagons, and cotton gins and presses. Be sure to call and see Anderson & Co., and secure bargains.

THE CHARLESTON STRIKE.

The Strike of the Mill Hands—A Row at Hudgin's Mills—The Result of the Strike—Rumors of a Compromise.

[From the Charleston News, 16th.]

The strikers made good the threats made by them on Monday, and succeeded yesterday in putting a stop to the work at most of the mills in the city. At an early hour yesterday morning they assembled in a body, each man armed with the usual weapon, a club, and proceeded upon their crusade. The crowd was very turbulent, and indulged freely in threats, but in point of numbers it was far from strong. It consisted of about twenty men and as many vagabond boys—that class of boys who have been at the bottom of every riot that has ever occurred in Charleston. They first went to

STEINMEYER'S MILL,

at the west end of Beaufain street, and shouted to the hands at work there to come out. There are about thirty laborers employed at the mill, at wages ranging from one dollar to two dollars per day, and as they are employed constantly they expressed themselves as satisfied with their compensation. When the strikers arrived at the mill the laborers went to the proprietors and stated that they were willing to continue work at the old prices, provided they were to be protected. Mr. Steinmeyer bluntly told them that if they were not men enough to protect themselves they had better quit work. Their manhood, however, was not equal to the occasion, and they left. So this mill was closed.

AT HUDGIN'S MILL.

The crowd next proceeded to the lumber mill of Messrs. R. R. Hudgins & Co., at the west end of Bull street, where they arrived a little after seven o'clock. Upon their arrival they immediately took possession of the mill, drove the hands out, and made an attempt to mob the saw filer, a white man, who was engaged at work on a flat. Captain Minott and a private of police were present, and the former, with the assistance of several white men, succeeded in rescuing the man from the mob, and carried him to the office adjoining the mill. Upon this the mob resorted to brickbats, with which they stoned the office, smashing several windows and doing other trifling damage.

By this time a force of fifty policemen, who had been sent for by the captain, arrived on the spot, but the trouble being over, and no other act of violence attempted, their services were not needed, and after remaining on the premises until about ten o'clock, they left for other scenes. There are employed at Hudgin's mill about thirty hands, who are paid at rates ranging from one dollar to two dollars and fifty cent per day. The proprietors announced that they could not pay two dollars and fifty cents per day for common labor, and the mill was consequently closed.

WEST POINT RICE MILLS.

At West Point Rice Mills there are fifty mill hands and about thirty coopers employed. The former are employed steadily at one dollar per day, with house rent and fuel free. The latter get paid by the piece. All the hands were willing to work for the wages they received, but the strikers "warned" the mill hands that they must strike, and they were so badly frightened at the threats, that Mr. Leby, the Superintendent, advised them to quit work, and the mill was closed up. The coopers were not warned by the strikers, but as the mill ceased to clean rice, and rice barrels were not needed, they too were dismissed.

CHISOLM'S MILL.

The police were on hand at this mill in time, and in sufficient force to prevent any violence on the part of the strikers, who, however, put in an early appearance. They were apparently intimidated by the presence of the police, and contented themselves with warning the hands. At present the rice mill at Chisolm's landing is not running, but the saw mill hands continued to work unmolested until about 12 o'clock, when they were dismissed by the superintendent, and all work at the place ceased. Chisolm's mills afford employment all the year round to about sixty hands, who receive remunerative wages. They are now out of employment.

The result of the days work may be briefly summed out as follows: Five large mills have ceased work, and nearly five hundred persons have been thrown out of employment—a neat day's work for a mob of about thirty men and twenty-five or thirty boys. During the day, however, there were no further acts of violence committed. The hands who had been driven from work were disposed to grumble, but being thoroughly frightened by the mob were content to loaf about idling. Late in the afternoon there were rumors of a compromise, but they could be traced to no reliable source.

BENNETT'S MILLS.

The laborers engaged at work at Bennett's mills, on Cooper river, declined, under the "moral suasion" of the strikers, to go to work yesterday morning, and the mill was consequently closed. Seventy-five men are thus thrown out of employment.

THE CITY'S RESPONSIBILITY.

On Monday, after the visit of the mob to the mill, Messrs. R. R. Hudgins & Co. addressed a note to Mayor Wagner, stating that they would hold the city responsible for any damage to their property.

On Tuesday the same firm addressed a letter to the Mayor, stating that they were under contract to load several vessels with lumber, and as their laborers were prevented from working by the mob that they would be held liable for demurrage. They therefore, gave notice that they would sue the city for any loss that they might sustain by reason of not being able to prosecute the work at their mill.

RIOTING.

In the evening, about 7 o'clock, the crowd of rioters in the neighborhood of Hudgin's mill became turbulent, and for some unexplained reason, began an assault upon the grocery store of Mr. F. W. Becker. They threw all manner of missiles at the house, and made loud threats against the proprietor. The policeman stationed on the post immediately sent to the guard-house for assistance, and in a short time a force of twenty men arrived at the scene of the disturbance. The crowd, however, had disappeared, and no arrests could be made. The crowd had indulged in loud threats against the mill property, and it was found necessary to station a strong force in the neighborhood until a late hour in the night.

THE DESERTERS FROM THE STEAMSHIP SOUTH CAROLINA.

The white sailors who deserted from the steamship South Carolina on Monday morning last, loafed about the streets all day Monday, and slept in the street Monday night. They engaged the services of counsel (E. B. Seabrook, Esq.,) who, after looking into their case and examining the shipping articles, very plainly told them that they were deserters. They finally complained to the Mayor that they had nothing to eat, and were desperately hungry; but finding that it was not in the province of the municipal authorities to harbor deserters, came to the conclusion to try their fortunes again on the briny deep. They accordingly proceed to the steamship South Carolina, and appled to the Captain to be taken on board. The Captain informed them that there was about three hours of healthy work for them to do, and if they were disposed to fulfill the scriptural injunction and earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, they could go in. They accordingly went in, and after storing a lot of freight, were sent to the forecastle and given the first square meal they had eaten in thirty-six hours. They will probably do their duty like men to-day.

FISK-STOKES.

Rehearsal of the Tragedy by a Fresh Witness.

NEW YORK, September 11.—The friends of Mrs. Benton, arrested yesterday as an important witness in the Stokes case, allege that the evidence she would give would be the following: She had been visiting a friend in the Grand Central Hotel, half an hour before the commission of the murder. Happening to look out of the parlor window she saw, on the opposite side of the way, Edward S. Stokes. She beckoned to him and he crossed Broadway and entered the hotel, then came up to the parlor and conversed with her for over fifteen minutes. She left him in the parlor, descended the ladies' stairway and was just going out of the street door when Fisk drove up. Fisk met her and talked with her in front of the hotel for a few moments.

Fisk then entered the hotel and she started, when she heard the report of a pistol and saw a boy run out of the hotel, in evident fright. She went back to the ladies' entrance and had again entered the hotel when looking up the stairway she saw two men carrying Fisk up stairs. As she was going up stairs she found on one of the lower steps a revolver and from its position thought that it must have belonged to Fisk. She concealed the revolver and went up stairs to her friend's room. That friend had persuaded her not to reveal her finding the pistol. Since the murder she had not said anything to the authorities concerning Fisk's revolver, fearing it might injure the chance of Stoke's acquittal.

Mrs. Benton's maiden name was Winnie White, born in Lexington, Ky., in 1836. Soon after reaching womanhood she went to New Orleans, and in that city remained for over fifteen years, being especially notorious during the war. In 1863 she married General Benton, of the United States army, who died very suddenly three months after the marriage. Mrs. Benton, in 1865, went to Washington, and remained there three years, and then came to this city, where she has since resided. In 1871, it is alleged, she became acquainted with James Fisk and Edward S. Stokes.

The Evening Post says the next trial of Stokes for the shooting of Fisk is set down for October 6.

Depth of the Atlantic Ocean.

The main theatre of sounding operations has been the Atlantic Ocean, which from its relation to the leading commercial nations, and for intercontinental telegraphic purposes, has been more carefully surveyed than any other great body of water. Open from pole to pole, participating in all conditions of climate, communicating freely with other seas, and covering 30,000,000 square miles, it is believed to represent general oceanic conditions, and to contain depths nearly, if not quite, as great as the other ocean basins of the world, although but little is known, it is true, in this respect of the Indian, Antarctic and Pacific seas.

The general result of its soundings would indicate that the average depth of the Atlantic bed is not much more than 12,000 feet, and there seem to be few depressions deeper than 15,000 or 20,000 feet, a little more than the height of Mount Blanc. Dr. Thompson sums up the general results of the Atlantic soundings as follows: "In the Arctic Sea there is deep water reaching to 9,000 feet to the west and southwest of Spitzbergen. Extending from the coast of Norway, and including Iceland, the Faroe Islands, Shetland, and Orkney, Great Britain and Ireland, and the bed of the North Sea to the coast of France, there is a wide plateau, on which the depth rarely reaches 3,000 feet, but to the west of Iceland and communicating, doubtless, with the deep water in the Spitzbergen Sea, a trough 500 miles wide, and in some places, nearly 12,000 feet deep, curves along the east coast of Greenland. This is the path of one of the great Arctic return currents. After sloping gradually to a depth of 3,000 feet to the westward of the coast of Ireland in latitude 52 degrees, the bottom suddenly dips to 10,000 feet at the rate of about fifteen to nineteen feet in the hundred, and from this point to within 200 miles of the coast of Newfoundland, when it begins to shoal again, there is a vast undulating submarine plain, averaging about 12,000 feet in depth below the surface—the "telegraph plateau." A valley about five hundred miles wide, and with a mean depth of fifteen thousand feet, stretches from off the southwest coast of Ireland, along the coast of Europe, dipping into the Bay of Biscay, past the Strait of Gibraltar, and along the west coast of Africa. Opposite the Cape de Verde Islands it merges into a slightly deeper through, which occupies the axis of the South Atlantic, and passes into the Antarctic Sea. A nearly similar valley curves around the coast of North America, about 12,000 feet in depth, off Newfoundland and Labrador, and becoming considerably deeper to the southward, where it follows the outline of the coast of the States, and the Bahamas and Windward Islands, and finally joins the central trough of the South Atlantic off the coast of Brazil, with a depth of 15,000 feet.—*The Popular Science Monthly.*

☞ We hear a good many members of Congress who have not yet returned their back pay, but now for the first time we hear of a member who has used the ill-got cash to build a monument to perpetuate his own infamy. The Chenango (N. Y.) Union informs us that the Hon. E. H. Prindle has invested his share of the grab (say $5,000) in a beautiful brick block in Norwich, which structure is called and known as The Government Building. We admit that we rather like Mr. Prindle's pluck. He at least is square and honest in his dishonesty. We hope that the building is a strong one, likely to last for a good while after Prindle has gone to settle the matter elsewhere, and thus remain a warning to all future Prindles.

☞ English gossip says that the reigning Duke of Brunswick is about to bring action to cancel the late Duke's will, on the ground that the bulk of his property, especially the art treasures, was only held by him in trust, and could not therefore be passed out of the family. If this view is adopted, the property will descend to Duke William of Brunswick, and after him to the House of Hanover.

☞ "Aftermath" is a most appropriate and poetical title for Mr. Longfellow's latest volume of poems. The autumn mower does not indeed swing his scythe among vernal grass and clover blossoms, making the air sweet with their fragrance, but he breathes the faint odor of dying leaves, and his mowing is sometimes through a purple mist of asters, lighted by the waiving torches of the golden rod.

☞ A nephew of M. Thiers, named Rocher Ripert, an employee of a railroad company, has lately been arrested on a charge of embezzlement. The amount on which the accusation is based is only 900 francs. Says the Paris Journal: "No doubt the ex-President of the Republic could easily have settled the matter as well as everything that had reference to the property of his late sister. But every one has his own way of understanding family honor."

Castelar and His Compeers.

The Men on Whom Spain Depends for Salvation.

Philadelphia Press.]

Emilio Castelar, who is now only 41 years old, has always been a very decided Liberal. He ran considerable danger during the latter years of Queen Isabella's reign by the ventilation of advanced and almost socialistic opinion in the Spanish newspapers. His undeniable ability and learning obtained for him the chair of history in the University of Madrid, and it was hoped, rather than expected, that this would have kept him silent on current politics; but in 1866 he took part in a revolutionary movement, which was put down by Marshal Serrano, and only saved his life by flight into France. On the overthrow of the Spanish monarchy, in September, 1868, he returned to Madrid, where he became the life and soul, as it were, of the Republican party, and ever since has distinguished himself by his pertinacious resistance to the monarchical principle. In the Cortes, to which he was elected soon after his return, he has long been a power from the force of his reasoning, the fire of his eloquence, the unselfish nature of his patriotism, and the purity of his life. Perhaps at this moment he is entitled to rank as the finest orator, not in Spain only, but in Europe. His speeches literally sway the Cortes, eliciting applause even from his opponents. If there be hope for Spain, it must mainly arise out of the fact that the ability, sagacity and firmness of Emilio Castelar are appreciated and relied on there. His name is a tower of strength.

Espartero, Duke of Victory, Marshal, and formerly Regent of Spain, is far advanced in life, having been born forty years before Castelar, but if he accept the office of Generalissimo he will probably be such a representative man as, up to the close of his long career, the Duke of Wellington would have been in England under a similar demand upon his loyalty. Youngest son of a cartwright in La Mancha, that part of New Castile which the genius of Cervantes assigned as the birthplace of Don Quixote, Espartero raised himself by his valor and sagacity to the highest rank in the nobility of Spain, and actually governed that country in 1851-43, as Regent, during the minority of Isabella II. He always opposed, and frequently exposed, the corruption of the court in latter days, and after the Bourbons were expelled, was once nominated as the most suitable person to be chosen King of Spain, a perilous honor which he, let it be known, no circumstances could induce him to accept. Most probably, should President Castelar appeal to his patriotism, Espartero will give the new government the advantage of his personal co-operation.

Serrano, the other great soldier upon whose loyalty, experience, and ability President Castelar is believed to rely, is sixty-three years old, and like Espartero, has won the staff of a Marshal and the coronet of a Duke of Spain by a long series of brilliant deeds. He was Regent from June, 1869, when it was resolved to have elective monarchy in Spain, until Amadeo of Italy accepted the crown in November, 1870. Like Espartero, too, it was Serrano's bad fortune, after having served his country in camp and council, to be driven into exile. Fortunately his return to Madrid on Sunday was contemporaneous with the election of Castelar as President with dictatorial powers.

Alabama News.

Diptheria is prevailing to an alarming extent in Tuscaloosa.

Frank A. Duvall, of Birmingham, came near bleeding to death the other day by the bursting of an artery in his nostril.

Stonewall Iron Works, of which Colonel Wm. Wurtz, formerly of Kentuuky, is superintendent, has eight thousand acres of land, comfortable houses, and a furnace making twelve tons a day, all at a cost of $75!

The Commissioner of Industrial Resources, with the State Geologist, has been making a tour of the mineral region along the borders of Clay and Talladega counties. Valuable discoveries were made, and that region is now classed as among the richest mineral regions of Alabama.

It seems that Montgomery has a wholesome municipal regulation, requiring its police to arrest and detain all persons traficking in country produce after 8 P. M. In obedience to this and kindred regulations, the Advertiser says two faithful and vigilant colored policemen, Cæsar Shorter and Berry Jackson, a few nights since, captured seven wagons and fifteen nocturnal manipulators of the fleecy staple. The cotton was done up in sacks, sheets, bedticks and perhaps other impromptu wrappings not noticed during the hurried survey we took of the collection—in all forty-five different sacks.

The Hayneville Examiner: "Mr. Roscoe Wiley, of Letohatchie, while with a party who were seining in a pond on the Bruce place last week, met with a serious event. He was standing on the bank, when a large moccasin struck him on the leg near the knee. He has been confined to his bed ever since, as the leg became swollen to an incredible size; but we are glad to say that he is recovering, for Alabama cannot afford to lose such a man. It is remarkable that just after the moccasin on the land had struck Mr. Wiley, those persons in the pond were astonished by the sudden appearance of many snakes in water, one of which was so rabid as to move towards them with deadly intent."

At the late term of the City Court an indictment was found against Mr. Hooper charging him with the murder of Thos. H. Phillips. A capias was issued upon his indictment and upon the arrest of Mr. Hooper, a writ of habeas corpus was sued out before Judge Strange, Judge of the 9th Judicial Circuit. Judge Strange heard the matters presented in this writ, last week at this place and ordered Mr. Hooper discharged from custody. The case of Mr. Hooper had, previous to the finding of the indictment against him by the Grand Jury of the City Court, undergone a preliminary investigation before Chancellor McCraw and Judge Strange, terminating in Mr. Hooper's discharge, upon his entering into bond in sum of $5,000 conditioned that he appear at the next term of the Circuit Court to answer said offense. The bond was executed and approved. After this Mr. Hooper commenced preparing evidence for his defense to be used in the Circuit Court (the Court to which he was bound over,) considering which, with the facts above recited, he was discharged from the custody of the Sheriff.—*Opelika Locomotive.*

☞ At Scotch elections candates are usually made to undergo what is called "hackling," a name for the combing to which hemp is subjected to prepare it for manufacture. Mr. James Fitzjames Stephen has just passed the severest form of this ordeal at Dundee, where he, in vain, carried his smartness to a Scotch market. His book on Mill's doctrine of Liberty is said to have largely caused this savage reception and thorough repulse.

☞ The Paris Court of Appeals rejected the appeal of Gauldree-Boneau and others against the sentence passed upon them and General Fremont in connection with the Transcontinental, Memphis and Pacific Railroad Company.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"The Carpet Store."

NEW CARPETS now in store and arriving at the Carpet Store of

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

in larger quantities, finer qualities and more beautiful in design than ever before offered at any CARPET STORE IN THE SOUTH.

Our stock consists, in part, of Wiltons, Moquetts, Axminsters, Velvets, Body and Tapestry Brussels, Three Ply's, Ingrains and Common Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths from 3 to 18 feet wide, China and Cocoa Matting, Window Shades of all sizes, Real and Nottingham Lace Curtains, Costalines, Brocatella, Satins, Reps, Damask, &c., for Lambrequins, Curtains and Furniture, Cornice, Mats, Rugs, Wall Paper, and General House Furnishing Goods.

We make Lambrequins to order from $10 00 to $100 00 per Window.

We are prepared to contract for furnishing Houses, Churches and Halls, throughout with Carpets, Matting, Lambriquins, Rugs, &c.

We have some great bargains to offer to country dealers in Carpets.

We invite inspection of all in search of either PRETTY GOODS or GREAT BARGAINS, believing that we can and will make it to the interest of all purchasers to examine our stock before buying.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

"DRY GOODS."

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO. are daily receiving in their

Dry Goods

Department one of the finest selections of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, SILKS, LACES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &c., ever before offered by them, and invite inspection from all in search of desirable goods.

Parties at a distance supplied with samples by mail upon application.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

sep14—d2suns—h-n

S. M. INMAN,

Cotton Buyer,

64 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, Ga.

sep14—dtf

EDDLEMAN & BROWN,

WHOLESALE JOBBERS IN

Boots, Shoes & Leather,

AND DEALERS IN

Calf Skins and Shoe Findings,

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PRICES AS LOW AS IN NEW YORK.

sep14—d4t

C. H. STRONG. | B. F. MOSES. | W. M. DICKSON.

C. H. STRONG & CO.,

COTTON

Commission Merchants,

No. 61 Broad Street,

ATLANTA..............GEORGIA.

WE are prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton in store, and, with increased facilities, now offer our services to shippers. Call and see us, or correspond with us in regard to business this season.

We are agents for WINSHIP'S COTTON GIN. Send in your orders, which shall have prompt attention. Encourage home manufactures, when you get as good an article, as cheap as those from a distance.

We will have a large supply of the two great Fertilizers—WHANN'S RAW BONE SUHER-PHOSPHATE and CHAPPELL'S CHAMPION. Leave your orders and save vexatious delays. sep14—dtf

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Address B. F. MOORE, A.M., President.

sep14—dtf

G. W. JACK.

STEAM CANDY

AND

Cracker Manufactory.

ANY QUANTITY OF CANDIES AND CRACKERS ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

Oysters—1,000 cases, 1 lbs.
" 50 cases, 2 lbs.
" 250 cases, 2 lbs.
Pine Apples—50 cases, 2 lbs.
Peaches—25 cases, 3 lbs.
Peaches—25 cases, 2 lbs.
Strawberries—25 cases, 2 lbs.
Blackberries—10 cases, 2 lbs.
Green Gages—25 cases, 2 lbs.
Fresh Peas—25 cases, 2 lbs.
Cherries—25 cases, 2 lbs.
Tomatoes—25 cases, 3 lbs.

Canned Vegetables, Potted Meats, &c.

25 cases Green Corn,
25 cases Lima Beans,
25 cases String Beans,
5 cases Asparagus,
25 cases Green Peas,
50 cases Potted Meats.
25 cases Eagle Brand Milk,
250 boxes Raisins,
200 half-boxes Raisins, } New.
200 quarter boxes Raisins, }

50 CASES SARDINES.

500 cases Assorted Pickles, pints, quarts, half-gallons and gallons.

200 cases Brandy Cherries and Peaches, pints and quarts.

200 cases assorted Jellies—Tumblers and Glasses.

100 cases assorted Syrups, Mustard, Catsups, Sauces, Currants, Citron, Nuts, etc.

An immense stock of Baskets, Toys and Fire Works, all of which will be sold as low as they can be bought south of New York.

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

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Old No. 50: New No. 47,

Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

ER LAWSHE.

TWENTY-THREE YEARS!

In the Jewelry Business in Atlanta.

HAS WITHSTOOD EVERY STORM, AND IS STILL UNSCATHED.

Wholesale Dealer,

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AMERICAN WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

AND

WATCHMAKERS TOOLS AND MATERIALS.

SOLE AGENT, FOR THE CELEBRATED

Wilson's Arundel Pebble Spectacles.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM, AND SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

I can sell these goods to Merchants upon as favorable terms as they can be purchased in the Northern markets.

sep14—dtf

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(SUCCESSORS TO W. T. ARCHER.)

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Corn, Meal, Oats, Flour, Bran, Bacon, Lard, Bagging and Ties.

We solicit consignments of Cotton, are prepared to sell same at highest market price and to make liberal advances. sep14—d1mo

DIE WACHT AM RHINE.

A cry ascends like thunder crash,
Like ocean's roar, like sabre clash—
Who'll guard the stream, the German Rhine,
To whom shall we the task assign?

Dear Fatherland, no fear be thine,
Firm stand thy sons to guard the Rhine.

From mouth to mouth the word goes round,
With gleaming eye we greet the sound;
And old and young we join the band
Thus true to guard thy sacred strand.

And though grim death should lay me low,
No prey would thou be to the foe;
For rich as thy resistless flood
Is Germany in heroes' blood.

To Heaven we solemnly appeal,
And swear, inflamed by warlike zeal,
"Thou Rhine, for all their flippant jests,
Shall still be German as our breasts.

"While there's a drop of blood to run,
While there's an arm to bear a gun,
While there's an arm to wield a sword,
No foe shall dare thy stream to ford."

The oath is sworn, the foeman's dirge,
The flags wave proudly—on we surge!
And all with heart and soul combine
To guard the Rhine—the German Rhine.

Dear Father'and, no fear be thine,
Frm stand thy sons to guard the Rhine.

A STRANGE STORY.

Is Wilkes Booth Still Alive?

Our own opinion is that he is dead—dead as old Marley, or a door nail, or a nail in a coffin; but there are some who doubt, and would not believe even though his proper ghost were to appear and make assurance doubly sure. The Missouri Republican has "seen a man"—not the man around the corner, but another man who has seen Booth in the flesh, since his body was administered upon by the Washington military commission. The story, as related to the Republican reporter, by an old sailor, is briefly as follows:

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

My name, said the narrator, is Carroll Jackson Donelson, and I am a blood relative of Andrew Jackson Donelson, who recently died at Memphis, Tennessee, (at the Peabody Hotel,) for which city I am now en route to assist in the settlement of his estate. During the war between the sections I was a captain in the Eighth Texas cavalry, known as Terry's Rangers, and was at Terry's side when he fell, on the banks of Green River, in a charge upon Willich's Germans. At the close of the struggle I returned again to the sea, and in 1866 found myself in San Francisco.

There I shipped on board the ship Kate Hooper, as first mate, having on board as passengers thirty Chinese women bound for Shanghi. Reaching Singapore we took in a cargo of mahogany, sandal wood, rattan and sugar. It was in the month of September when we sailed from Singapore, in the strait of Malacca, south of Borneo, and rounded through the Molucco isles, avoiding the monsoons, and passing on the western (?) side of the Pelew islands, a small group north of the equator, and near the tenth parallel.

We landed on the island for water; and found a tent there occupied by white men. Five men and women made their appearance from the tent. The first one that advanced toward me and extended his hand was J. Wilkes Booth. There was no mistake as to his identity, as I had been an intimate friend of his in Montgomery, Alabama, years before. He directed my men where water could be procured, and then entered into a confidential conversation with me, asking that I should not reveal his name to my men, nor to any one for a period of one year; besides, said he, "the world would not believe you if you were to say that J. Wilkes Booth lives. I have lost my identy among living men. A great government has killed me, buried me, paid its reward, and I live a new and original existence."

His conversation with me was long and earnest, he stating that but one person in his party knew that he was Booth, and that was the female who accompanied him.

"And she," he said, "is my wife."

How he made his escape from the United States he did not reveal, except that he did not leave Washington city for thirty days after the assassination. During his wanderings he had been in Mexico, South America, Africa, Turkey, Arabia, Rome, and latterly in China.

While in Rome he met John Surratt. In China he entered the imperial service under Ward, the American-Irishman who commanded the Emperor's forces against the rebels of the Tartar breed, the latter being under the command of an American from New Orleans of the sobriquet of "Peacock." While under Ward he was engaged in many battles, and fast gained the Emperor's favor, when an accident served to cause him to leave the country hurriedly by command of Ward.

A MOST ROMANTIC STORY.

While in Shanghai, which has three divisions or settlements of foreigners—Americans French and English—his old passion for the stage returning, he and several English and American naval officers and residents, with the countenance of Ward, organized a dramatic club, and Booth being the leading spirit, was cast in the character of Richard, in the play of Richard III. All were astonished at the grace and bearing of the youthful actor throughout the performance, until the little scene where Richard and Richmond fight with such terrific energy, when astonishment gave way to a wild storm of applause, and high over all the tumult came the ominous words, "Booth! Booth!" meaning very likely, the elder Booth. The name, the situation, and the startling words, so piercingly distinct, caused him to become forgetful of where he was. Perhaps the recollection of the burning hate with which his name was heralded throughout the world, caused him to poise his sword and glare like a tiger at the audience. The excitement proved too much for him, and the curtain fell upon an unfinished play with a living Richard.

HE IS STARTED ADRIFT AGAIN.

Ward waited upon Booth the next day and informed him that a lurcher and crew awaited him. No explanations were given, and he set sail for the Carolina island as a temporary place of abode; but hard winds and bad weather caused him to put into the Pelew islands, where I found him. On leaving Booth he gave me a token which he said his brother Edwin would recognize.

My departure from Booth was hurried by the booming of a gun from our ship, warning us that a breeze had sprung up.

I did not reveal the secret of having met him until the expiration of the year, and when it was told it gained no credence and was treated as the trivial fiction of a seafaring man. After the event of the Pelew islands, while on the coast of New Guinea, I learned from Americans that the lurcher described had been sighted on that coast. That is the last I heard of Booth.

The token spoken of by Donelson was produced for Mary's inspection, and was a heavy gold medal, heavier than the Mexican silver dollar, bearing appropriate inscriptions, having been presented by the citizens of New York to Booth's father years before the famous actor's death, and while he was at the apex of his histronic greatness.

* * *

☞ It is said that a splendid mansion which is now being built at Kensington, near Thackeray's old house, and facing Kensington Gardens, is intended by and by to be the palace of the Duke of Edinburgh and his bride.

Dramatic.

Stuart Robson is performing Lord Factotem in Boston.

Mr. H. Murdoch and Miss Rand, are at the Boston Theater.

"Divorce" has been superbly put upon the stage at the Boston Museum.

Miss Carlotta Leclercq will act through the country this season, in the "Magdalen."

The Lopez family and Blanche Stanley are performing at the Front Street Theater, Baltimore.

Edwin Booth is to perform in the principal New England cities, commencing the first week in December next.

M'lle Rita Sangali will occupy the position of premiere danseuse with the Strakosch Italian Opera Troupe.

Nilsson's real name was Tornerr jeim, but she coldn't risk the ruination of her voice every time she had to tell who she was.

A black Santley, possessing a powerful baritone and a mellow tenor voice, is reported to have been discovered on a plantation in Alabama.

A monster bouquet, presented to a popular actress in a New York Theater recently, had a canary bird in its cage swinging from the center.

Italian papers announce that Piamonte, the celebrated Italian actress, and successor of Ristori, will accompany Signor Salvini to this country.

H. J. Byron has completed a new drama for J. K. Emmett, a comedy for Mrs. John Wood, one for E. A. Sothern, and a drama for J. S. Clarke.

It will take two years to rebuild the Paris Theatre Lyrique. M. Darland is the architect, and it will cost at least 935,000 francs. The municipal authorities will devote 200,000 francs per annum to this work.

The new and young star, Miss May Gallagher, is hard at work preparatory to her appearance before the public in her new drama, entitled "The Little Spy." It is understood it will be produced at a leading New York Theater.

Canary birds have been substituted for bouquets as tokens to actresses in New York at the "Black Crook" revival. Miss Pauline Markham received gifts of flowers in more than ordinary profusion, one immense structure being a composition piece of flowers and fruit of every variety, and a canary bird in its cage swinging from the center.

Maretzek's opera company, (Lucca and Tamberlik), after the three weeks' season at the Grand Opera House, New York, will appear on the 27th of October, for two weeks at Boston; on the 10th of November, at Cincinnati; on the 17th at Chicago, for two weeks; and thence to St. Louis, where, after a week's engagement, the company leaves for Havana, for a season of six weeks. Tamberlik appears on the opening night in "Polinto."

San Francisco is enjoying the latest novelty. A celebrated actor just arrived from China, has caused an animated revival of the Oriental drama at the Jackson Street Theater. The opposition houses are for the time being quite eclipsed, as the Chinese, ignoring other attractions, flock to see his performances from all quarters. The first three nights of his engagement brought into the treasury $2,000, which sum is a large one to take at the low rates of admission. This actor's specialty is the portrayal of women.

A new scene has been added to "The Black Crook" at Niblo's Garden. The management had purchased an elaborate scene, which had been used at the Princess' Theater, London, England, in "Faust and Marguerite," but after getting it in position on the stage, no one connected with the mechanical department of theater could work the machinery connected and a new one had to be substituted which has given satisfaction. The attendance continues very large, the auditorium having been crowded in every part during the past week.

Chignon Personals.

Mrs. Stowe is again living in Hartford, and is described as "bright and cheery."

Letter carriers state that young ladies generally write "Private" on the corner of their postal cards.

Mrs. John Neill, of Savannah, and thirteen children, including four pairs of twins, were lately at Saratoga Springs.

The first woman in this country appointed to fill the office of deputy collector is a Mrs. Dr. Moody, of Greensburg, Ind.

An Omaha girl introduced a romantic mode of suicide. She stuffed her lover's letters down her throat until she suffocated.

Love introduced a Louisville girl to throw tobacco in her father's eyes so that her lover might have time to get her into his wagon for elopement purposes.

Savannah is proud of a dry goods clerk who has been horse-whipped by seven different women, but he remains in his place as if nothing had happened.

A Lewisburg (Ark.) editor claims that his town is the home of a lady who is now seventy-three years old, and who had shed tears at the graves of ten departed husbands.

A few years ago a woman started the porgie oil business at Boothbay, Me., and now there are four large manufactories of the kind in the town, all doing a very heavy business.

The Missouri Republican has news to the effect that Miss Miranda Thompson, of Illinois, shears sheep, mows grass, and binds wheat, and goes to church on Sunday with the biggest bustle in town.

A young lady just from Europe remarked to a veteran politician the other day: "It is of very little consequence," she said, "what kind of men you send out as foreign ministers. The thing of real importance is, they should have the right kind of wives. Any man can sign a treaty, I suppose, if you tell him what kind of a treaty it must be. But all his social relations with the nations to which you send him will depend on his wife."

* * *

☞ A French countess seized a philosopher at the supper table, and, sinking her voice to a whisper, said, "While they are cutting up the fowls, and we have got five minutes to spare, do tell me the history of the world, for I want to know it so much."

South Carolina News.

Professor Rivers, of Columbia, has been chosen President of Washington College, Maryland.

Daniel McHam, of Spartanburg, is said to be one hundred and three years old—born five years before the Revolution.

At the Town Council election in Abbeville, the regular Republican ticket, headed by L. D. Bowie, for Intendant, was elected.

Greenville county refused to aid the Laurens and Ashville Railroad by issuing county bonds, by a vote of two hundred and seventy.

The sixth annual Fair of the Anderson Farmers' and Mechanics Association will be held at Anderson, South Carolina, on the 29th, 30th and 31st of October next.

Lancaster is more sickly now than it has been in twenty years. The Ledger attributes it to the extensive planting of cotton in and around the town.

The Winnsboro Female Seminary is under the charge of Mrs. Moore, the widow of Colonel J. V. Moore, who fell at Manassas, August 1862.

Captain John A. Hinnant, a one-legged ex-Confederate officer, living in Fairfield county, did all the ploughing of a two-acre field, planted by himself.

The Conservatives succeeded in the Greenville city election, electing the following ticket: Mayor, Capt. Samuel Stradley; Aldermen, W. W. Gilreath, Dr. E. F. S. Rowley, Vardry McBee, W. C. Cleveland, W. L. Mauldin, W. F. Thackston.

Edgefield Advertiser: What has niggerism done for South Carolina? Listen. While white-man-ruled Georgia's bonds sell in Wall street at 90, South Carolina's 6 per cents, payable in January and July, are not wanted at 15 cents. If this is not an essay on ruin and wreck, what more, in goodness' name, is needed?

An extra train was run on our road last Sunday from Spartanbug to Shelton, for the accommodotion of the colored people who wished to attend the camp meetings at Jonesville and this place. On the return train from here to Shelton a disgraceful fight occurred, in which pistols, coupling pins, knives and razors were used. One man had his hand badly cut and will lose the use of his fingers from it, and another was knocked down and badly injured with a coupling pin. Although five or six pistol shots were fired, we have not heard that any other damage was done. Whisky had much to do with the disgraceful row.—*Union Times.*

Grange and Gossip.

Granges and Farmers' Clubs mean organization, but do not imply organization under the leadership of decayed politicians.

The Patrons of Husbandry have built a large grain warehouse at Blairstown, Iowa, and will ship large quantities of grain to Chicago this season.

Iowa Republicans display most remarkable humor by calling the anti-monopoly or Farmers' party in that State the "Potato Bug party." The same sort of wit was displayed toward a similar party in California a few days ago, but it has been suspended since the election.

The records of the office of the Secretary of the National Grange Association at Washington show that notwithstanding the great number of German farmers in the West, there is, as yet, no lodge of German granges in the country, and very few Germans are members of the American granges. The reason assigned is that the manual and ritual of the order have not been translated into German. Prominent Germans in the West have recently suggested that the lodges should be introduced among the Germans. It is stated that plans will soon be taken to have the ritual and manual translated, so that exclusively German lodges can be organized.

Lincoln (Neb.) Farmer: Bennett Grange shipped on the 10th of June one hundred and thirty-six hogs, and realized from them $3.63 net on the weight at Bennett. This included no allowance for shrinkage or loss. If sold to the middle men, they could have obtained $3 per cwt. The total net weight is not sent to us, hence we cannot give the amount saved. If we approximate to it by supposing the hogs to average 200 pounds net, then there would be a gain on each hog of $1 27 by shipping through the Grange, or a little over $170 gain on the lot. A snug profit. Such savings on stock and grain sold, and a large saving by buying at wholesale and procuring machinery of the makers, and these added to a saving by legislative action, that will compel the railroads to abandon their extortions, all put together will secure to farmers a fair compensation for their toil. Organize your Granges, fall into line, and "keep step" to the music of progress, and if you are true to yourselves, the day of your redemption is nigh.

The Whiteside county (Ill.) Granges held their harvest-home picnic on the 28th ult., at Morrison. There were some 5,000 persons present. Whiteside is the banner grange county in the State, having 26 granges, with an average membership of 75 each. Professor Pinkney made the principal speech, reviewing the prominent questions of the day. Five-minute speeches by the farmers followed. It was stated that grangers could not be brought out by Republicans or Democrats; but if members of those parties, politicians included, would come into the granges and take back seats, they would be received. Railroad charges could be regulated, since the rates were fixed on plank roads, ferries, etc. It was necessary for farmers to go into politics, since through that agency alone could they obtain the desired reforms. It was looked on as desirable that they should be a Producers' party to nominate candidates for Federal and State officers, but not wise to have a Grange party, since that was a secret organization. They must, however, vote only for men, from President down to county officers, pledged to execute the laws made by the people, and to interpret them as the people meant they should be.

Broom Factory

Among the manufacturing interests we have a broom factory in Atlanta. It is probably turning out some fifty or sixty dozen per week, but has a capacity at least four times as great.

We regret to say that Mr. Clark Brookins, the manufacturer, has to depend principally upon the North and West for his straw, notwithstanding it can be furnished at home, thus saving the freight, and more, leaving the cost among our own people.

He has of late been able to procure a portion of his handles of Georgia make, and we are glad to learn, of fair quality. Let us hope for and hasten the day when not only Georgia, but the whole cotton belt will be able to produce handles, and grow broom straw sufficient to sweep all the lint from cotton mills, as well as the dust and dirt from all our dwellings.

* * *

☞ A gentleman reading a newspaper, a day or two ago, asked a friend: "What is the meaning of the Bohemian Diet, about which we hear so much of late?" "Free lunches," was the reply.

The Republic Life Insurance Company.

There is, perhaps, no business interest that has developed more rapidly within the past three or four years than that of Life Insurance.

As a security for a family, or to cover the liabilities of a man of enterprise, where operations are liable to prove a failure in case of his death, for want of ready money to carry them on to a successful issue, Life Insurance is the great boon; it gives to the man of energy a confidence and sense of security that will enable him to prosecute his plans with a sense of safety that will more than compensate for the premiums he has to pay.

One of the serious objections we have had to large investments in life policies has been founded upon the fact, that it was the means of drawing from our country large sums of money that we most need here, and locking them up in Government securities. This objection, however, is met by the plan adopted by the company whose name stands at the head of this article. Its plan is to establish local boards in the several localities where it procures business, and to loan out its funds received from premiums on real estate securities in the locality where they are collected, provided there is a demand for them at the company's rate of interest, which is ten per cent.

By this plan, in a country like ours, where capital is the minus quantity, and resources upon which capital can be profitably employed the plus quantity, money finds way from the eastern cities where it is plenty. This, we presume, in a measure, accounts for the great popularity that the Republic has enjoyed in the West and South.

It is strictly a stock company, and gives so much insurance for so much money. So its policy holders know exactly what they are doing; they get their insurance 20 to 25 per cent. less than in a mutual company, and forego the prospect of future profits. It is not, however, our province to discuss the respective merits of the mutual or stock plan of insurance, but simply facts somewhat extraordinary, to endeavor to account for them.

Now, we think the facts presented by the Republic Life are extraordinary. The company is only about three years old. During that period it has issued nearly eleven thousand policies, insuring twenty-four million dollars. During the past fiscal year it has issued over four thousand policies, covering eight million dollars of insurance, and collected for premiums over seven hundred thousand dollars. In Georgia, during the past year, they have written over one million of insurance, and have permanently invested in Georgia, at ten per cent. interest, more money than they have taken in premiums, besides paying seventeen thousand dollars for losses in the State.

Thus our money remains in our own State, and also gets a portion of that collected in States where money is more plenty.

The indications are that the Republic is bound to be one of the most popular companies in our State.

Its General Manager for Georgia is Mr. William Goodnow. During the two and a half years he has been in Atlanta he has thoroughly identified himself with our business interests, and enjoys the confidence and respect of our business community. We commend the man, and the company, to the people of Georgia, and wish more of our life insurance companies had agents possessing his energy and enterprise.

* * *

☞ The negroes are in love with negro government, while facts prove that in those three States in which their domination has been most complete, their dimunition in numbers and their deterioration in character have been the most striking. In South Carolina their increase from 1840 to 1850 was 17 per cent; from 1850 to 1860, 5 per cent.; while from 1860 to 1870 it was not 1 per cent. In Louisiana their increase from 1840 to 1850 was about 30 per cent.; the same from 1850 to 1860, while from 1860 to 1870 it was only about 4 per cent. In Mississippi their increase from 1840 to 1850 was 70 per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 40 per cent.; while from 1860 to 1870 it was only 1½ per cent. This striking decrease occurred under carpet-bag and negro rule. Truly, it would seem that negro government is rank poison to negroes even. They are happier and more prosperous in those of the Southern States in which good, honest, equal conservative government prevails.—*Richmond Whig.*

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We ask, through this medium, without consultation, Mr. John C. Evins to announce himself as candidate for the office of Clerk of Superior Court. He is a man worthy the confidence of the people, and one who we know, from the man, will do the full measure of his duty. He has age, solid education, and temperate habits to recommend him, if he will place himself before the people. sep13-1t

We are authorized to announce the name of James D. Collins, the former deputy and present incumbent, as candidate for Clerk of Superior Court of Fulton county. Election October 4, 1873. W. H. Venable will be appointed deputy.

TO MY FRIENDS:

You desire me to become a candidate for Clerk of Superior Court of Fulton county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by my father's death. While I am very much pleased at your kindness toward me, I must, for various reasons, decline; but recommend my father's nephew, Jas. D. Collins, who will, if elected, devote the proceeds of the office to the benefit of my mother and her children. I hope my friends will assist him, as our interests are the same.

sep12-dtde W. H. VENABLE.

Dr. J. S. Holliday announces himself a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton county. Election Saturday, October 4, 1873. sep11-tde

I am a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton county, and respectfully solicit the support of my friends and the public in the city and county. Election Saturday, October 4, 1873.

sep11-tde AUGUSTUS J. HULSEY.

For Clerk of Superior Court.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton county, at the election on 4th of October next, subject to the votes of the people at the polls.

sep10-tde C. A. PITTS.

To the Voters of Fulton County:

In the event of my election to the clerkship of Fulton Superior Court, I will tender to Mr. W. H. Venable, in consideration of former friendship for his deceased father, the late W. R. Veneable, and the high respect I entertain for his memory, and the sincere regard I feel for his surviving family, a clerkship in the office, with the best salary it will allow, to the end that the interests of the estate may be justly and amply protected.

C. A. PITTS.

50 Boxes Choice New

FACTORY CHEESE,

McMILLAN & SNOW.

sep14—d1t

JERRY LYNCH,

8 Whitehall Street, James' Bank Block,

The People's Tailor,

Dealer in

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Piece Goods,

STAR SHIRTS, UNDER SHIRTS,

and every article becoming a gentleman. Largest and most complete stock in the South.

Prices Equal to any Market in the Union.

Call and examine my stock and save time and money.

sep14—d1w

WILLIAM RICH & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Notions, Fancy Goods, Millinery and White Goods.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

N. B.—We Duplicate New York Bills.

sep14—dtf

HOWELL & CO.,

Established 1868.

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants

Agents for Howell Manufacturing Company,

—AND—

J. O. Earnest & Bro., White Wheat Flour,
and Howell's Cotton Mills.

sep14—d1t

The Cheapest Furniture House in Georgia!

"THE FURNITURE EMPORIUM."

Corner Marietta and Peachtree Streets,

Atlanta.......................................Georgia.

$50,000 Worth

Elegant Medium and Common Bed Room,

Parlor, Dining and Office Furniture,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Most Elegant Styles!!

Largest Assortment!!!

Lowest Prices!!!

At "THE EMPORIUM."

All inquiries cheerfully answered.

M. T. CASTLEBERRY.

P. H. SNOOK. sep14—d1t

JOHN M. HOLBROOK,

37 Whitehall Street, - - Atlanta, Georgia.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN MEN'S, BOYS', YOUTHS', CHILDREN'S, LADIES AND MISSES'

HATS AND CAPS,

Of every description, Ladies' and Misses' Furs, and all kinds of Millinery Goods Also, a Large Variety of Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas and Canes.

☞ HIGHEST MARRET PRICE PAID FOR FUR SKINS. ☜

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SEPTEMBER 13, 1873.

To the Trade and Public Generally:

In presenting this my Semi-Annual Circular, I desire to return thanks for past patronage, and to call your attention especially to my FALL STOCK now arriving, and which, when complete, will embrace a full line of STAPLE GOODS, as well as all of the most Attractive Styles and Novelties of the Season, together with a large assortment of MILLINERY GOODS.

New Styles and Specialties, suitable to all sections of the country, will be constantly added.

Buying as I do, all of my Goods direct from the Manufacturers, I am enabled to offer EXTRA INDUCEMENTS. Such of the Trade as design visiting this city, will not only find it to their interest to call and examine my Stock, but are cordially invited to do so.

All orders will be filled with promptness and dispatch, and shipped as desired by purchasers. sep14-d1t

Tommey, Stewart & Beck

HARDWARE MERCHANTS

Corner Decatur and Pryor Sts.,

Opposite the Kimball House,

Atlanta.........................Georgia,

IMPORTERS OF

Swedes Iron and Cutlery,

And Dealers (Wholesale and Retail) in all kinds of

Hardware, Iron, Steel,

Railroad Supplies,

TOOLS OF ALL KINDS,

BUILDERS' AND CARRIAGE MATERIAL,

MINERS' TOOLS

French Burr and Esopus Mill Stones,

Bolting Cloths, &c.

sep14—d1t

A. J. McBRIDE. S. L. McBRIDE.

McBRIDE & CO.,

Wholesale Crockery,

China, Glass,

Silver Plate Ware,

Chandeliers,

Show Cases.

250 Assorted Crates

IMPORTED EXPRESSLY

For Southern Trade.

Now arriving. Send for [illegible]

Merchants will avoid delay, freight and breakage, by buying from this house.

McBRIDE & CO.,

No. 12 Decatur and No. 12 Line Streets,

sep14—d1t ATLANTA, GA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION
ATLANTA:
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1873.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS.
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar11-ly

Redwine & Fox Have Kept it Up Since 1865.

To supply the trade with pure drugs, paints and oils. Of a consequence, when the people need a good article call on REDWINE & FOX. july17-dtf

Carley, Buck & Co.!

Atlanta Branch Great Southern Oil and Paint Works, 35 Pryor street. Pure Leads, Lard, Linseed, and Burning Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Window-Glass, Lamps, etc., at Wholesale. Artists' materials, Crayons, Pencils, Canvass, Stretchers, Waters and Oil Colors, etc., a speciality. apr15-eodly

PRICES of all goods marked in plain figures, only one price. Robes $2 25 to $12 00; walking and train skirts 60 cents to $6 25; chemises, $1 to $3 50, drawers 75 cents to $2, corset covers $1 25 to $4 50, toilet sacques $1 25 to $7, aprons 40 cents to $1—all made of the finest undressed material—at 45 Marietta street, opposite the Post Office.
aug3-deodtf MRS. BROOKE.

LECTURE OF RT. REV. BISHOP GROSS. This beautiful address, delivered at the Capitol to an immense audience, and reported verbatim in THE CONSTITUTION, is greatly in demand. To supply orders received, we are printing *five thousand* copies. The net proceeds go to the Building Committee of the splendid new Catholic church. For sale at the counter at 5 cents per copy, $3 per hundred, $10 per five hundred, $18 per thousand. We will pay postage on orders from a distance. tf

THOUGHT AND ITS CHARIOTS.—Address at Monroe Female College by Rev. Dr. Dixon. In pamphlet form. Prices same as lecture above. sept5-tf

FRESH OYSTERS.—Pease's Restaurant! Fresh Norfolk oysters. The first of the season arrived to-day. The season has come for good living, boys. Sep13-3t.

WE WISH to buy dried fruit and hides—unlimited quantity. Price—top of the market, cash.
sep 9-d3t SHEEK & Co.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The WEED is Triumphant!

AT BOTH *Vienna* AND *Paris*.

Cable dispatches announce the WEED "Family Favorite" as the leading machine at the Vienna Exposition, as the International Jury have decided in its favor, and placed [illegible] the head of the list of awards.

The Weed also occupied a similar position at the Paris Exposition, whereat it was victorious over about 100 machines. aug24-tf

JOHN T. HAGAN & CO.—In the year 1866, John T. Hagan commenced the oil trade in Atlanta, and was satisfied with the sale of four barrels per annum. It was a new and undeveloped business. The public were slow to give up candles. But nothing daunted, Mr. Hagan determined to build up a trade, and the result shows that he has been wonderfully successful in that determination. By close attention and patient industry, combined with great vim and business tact, the four barrels has been increased to eighteen hundred barrels per annum.

He not only supplies customers in Atlanta (employing two wagons to deliver it), but ships the oil to Alabama, Florida, and all parts of this State. He is known as the original simon pure oil man of Atlanta. They are exclusive agents for the "Crown Brand," a superior article of kerosene. In rear of their store, on Whitehall street, they have a fire-proof oil house, and a fire-proof tank under ground, made of lead to keep the lighter products of petroleum in.

The oil business is separate and distinct from their wholesale fancy grocery business. In fancy groceries they keep a full supply all the time of everything in that line, and the attention of the trade is specially called to this fact. It is easier to state what he does not keep than to enumerate all he does. You want oils or fancy groceries, call on John T. Hagan & Co., you will find them attentive, prompt and O. K.

O. H. JONES & Co.—There is no livery and sale stable in the South, perhaps, better known than that of O. H. Jones & Co., of this place. Captain O. H. Jones has been long identified with the business. He keeps the best of mules and horses, and as fine vehicles as can be found in the Union. His accommodations for stock are ample, and his capacity for supplying parties with horses and vehicles equal to the demand.

OUR AGENT AT MADISON, GEORGIA.—We take pleasure in announcing to our numerous readers in old Morgan, that we have secured that staunch and reliable citizen, W. B. High, Esq., of Madison, as our local agent at that place. Persons wishing to subscribe for the Daily or Weekly CONSTITUTION will please call on Mr. High, as he is fully authorized to receipt for subscriptions to the office.

THE BOOK STORE OF PHILLIPS & CREW, ATLANTA, GA—Is the place to buy satisfactorily, both at wholesale and retail, everything in their trade, from a Cyclopedia to a School Primer—from a Bank Ledger to a Lady's Envelop. Whatever you may want, write to or visit them. Whenever you want any books, send a list, and they will annex their prices thereto. They *do not* "duplicate New York bills," but sell as low as any house in the State. sep14-eodtf.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS IN ATLANTA.

Postmaster Dunning Interviews the Officials at Washington--Interesting Facts Detailed.

STONINGTON, CONN., September 6, 1873.

Mayor Hammock:

DEAR SIR—On my arrival at Washington I proceeded to the Treasury Department with the view of conferring with Secretary Richardson. But as he was not in the city, I was kindly received by his Assistant Secretary, Mr. Sawyer. Having stated my business in relation to the erection of a

GOVERNMENT BUILDING IN ATLANTA

I received a full hearing, and was then shown into the room of the Supervising Architect, Mr. A. B. Mullett, who I learned had just left for Stonington, Connecticut, on official business.

But I soon learned some important reasons for what seems to have delayed the work, and I was advised to come in and have a talk with Mr. Mullett, which interview was had this morning, and from all sources, I will be justified in stating the following

FACTS ABOUT THE DELAY.

First—There is a clear understanding that $110,000 is entirely insufficient to put up such a building as the growing wants of commerce, and the District Court requires. But it is well to bear in mind that the act making the appropriation provides that it shall be

CONSTRUCTED OF BRICK

and to cost $110,000 and no more.

Second—It will be seen that if the work was pressed now it must proceed upon the basis of $110,000 and that the foundations must be laid to come within this amount, which step once taken can never be altered, though you had a million.

Third—There is another thing. As the city is to furnish the ground on which the building is to stand, the size of the lot must correspond to the building proposed to be placed thereon. The

SELECTION OF A SITE,

I am assured, will be made before long, and the present law amended at the next meeting of Congress as will strip this important work of all the embarrassments that now surround it.

Let our people wait patiently for a change, not only in the law, but in the amount which can be obtained at the proper time by legitimate means.

Very respectfully,
JAMES L. DUNNING.

THE ROME FAIR.

More of the Interesting Things Exhibited. All Sorts of Curiosities.

ROME, September 13, 1873.

Editors Constitution: The Secretary of the North Georgia Agricultural Association informed me to-day that they would hold a Fair at Dalton, on the first days of next month, and he further said that the people of that section had great confidence in the CONSTITUTION, and they were pleased to see the interest it had and was taking in the agricultural meetings of every kind being held over the State, and that he wished to say further to its enterprizing managers that he, and all the officers of the association would be pleased to have their paper represented at their fair.

The interest in this Fair is still more than up to expectations. Already more than enough money has been taken in to pay all the premiums and other expenses.

Mr. Guilford, the senior member of the firm of Guilford, Wood & Co., of Atlanta, has been here for the last two days. He has evidently exhibited his piano and organs satisfactorily, having received the first premium and diplomas, besides selling them and receiving orders for more. His pleasant face is covered with smiles.

Messrs. Black & Caldwell, of this city, also exhibited a large organ—a regular pipe organ—for which a diploma was given them. Its tones are loud, full and sweet. It is particularly adapted for churches. These live, energetic gentlemen also exhibited a Secor new, and very elegant, light and smooth running sewing machine. Althought it has been but a short time before the public, yet it has already created, I find a stir and shuffling among the agents of other machines. It certainly gives a beautiful finish to its work. Having a taste for mechanical workmanship, we carefully examined its parts.

They are exact duplicates, and every piece is steel-forged, tempered, and finished in a superior manner. The cabinet work is beautiful. One of those on exhibition is the property of one of Rome's progressive young men, the banker, H. D. Cotheran, a son of the President of the Rome and Kingston Railroad. I have never seen as handsome an article of the kind. The Singer may some day have to divide honors with this new inventor of the age. I have been thus particular in speaking of this machine because I know your interest in new inventions and new improvements.

The Domestic did some powerful as well as fine work. It sewed through bars of lead.

BLANK BOOKS.

Mr. E. D. T. Mobley has on exhibition from the Plantation Publishing Company of our city several blank books for quality of material, and style of execution, we never saw excelled. They are receiving marked attention. I confess I am proud of the showing our pushing business establishments have made at this fair. If the showing is proportionately as good at the State Fair, we will, without expecting it, call loudly for the $1,000 premium.

FURNITURE.

C. E. Hill & Co., manufacturers, of this city, have made a fine display of beadsteads, chairs, a new kind of bed spring. It is just the thing. It was with pride I looked upon their work. It is another proof positive that there is no necessity for sending North for furniture. It can be made at home—at Atlanta.

WAGONS AND BUGGIES

of a superior character made here also have attracted much attention—maker, W. A. Wimple.

SADDLES AND BRIDLES.

There are four splendid saddles exhibited, made by ——.

CATTLE

J. B. Sullivan has a three old Ayreshire bull and a heifer of the same age, with a bull calf by her side, purchased from the herd of Mr. Asberry, and Mr. Ramenge, Durhams from the herd of Capt. Elliot, and Mr. Gilford several blooded cattle. Among the variety, I have examined with pleasure three fine Jersies.

PLOUGH MATCH.

Only one entry. This is wrong. There should have been at least twenty competitors. I hope to see this useful and *all* important feature in fairs more successfully carried out at the State Fair. The premiums should be large, and several of them.

THE EAGLE PLOUGH,

Manufactured at Oxford, Ala., is attracting much attention from the farmers. It is an eight double-team gang plough. It makes a cotton bed at one time through, and is well adapted to breaking up stubble ground or cultiveting corn and cotton. It can be adjusted to answer any width. As it will be at the State Fair, I will defer a longer notice.

SHOE PEGGING.

W. Langley, of this city, exhibited and worked the Northampton Pegging Machine. He put the bottoms on many pairs of shoes in a very short space of time—on one No. 7 shoe in the incredible short time of one minute and twenty-six seconds. I held the watch and the time was examined by several. Mark, he made two rows all the way round, the bottom and heel included. The machine punches the holes and cuts from a circle of wood ribbon, and places them in position and drives them to their home. It is all accomplished by the turning of a small crank, and holding the machine steadily on the sole. The cost of these machines in Boston is $65.

A CURIOSITY.

A hone is here to be seen, picked up on King's mountain. It bears legibly the inscription, "Col. Benj. Chambers, whose battle cry was 'Boys, do as I do.'" It gives evidence of age, and having seen service. May the friends of this soldier, whoever he may have been, hear of him and trace up his whereabouts (if not known), through the publication in THE CONSTITUTION.

A capital and wise premium and it should be offered by every Agricultural Society.

Simply upon the endorsement of any member of the Society, that a laborer has performed his duties well, and lived up to his contracts, a diploma is issued to him by this Association. It answers as a general letter of recommendation. Many laborers are seeking to deserve and get this award of merit.

Sayers new and novel bale fastener is certainly a captial thing—so says all the farmers, and they know by what they speak on that question.

BEES AND HIVES.

The display of honey is very fine. A. F. Moon had about 150 pounds in a pyramid of about 3½ feet in height. Miss Howard has about 75 pounds handsomely arranged in glass boxes. Mr. M. also exhibited an Italian swarm of bees and the Thomas hive. There was no other hive exhibited for premiums.

I told you in my last I would have a word to say about the apple pie and apple dumpling committee, or if you please the committee on good dinners. A new cooking stove—called the "John B. Gordon"—has been offered as a specimen for the best cooked dinner by any young lady under twenty years of age, by Lay & Walker, of Rome. There were four contestants, one of whom is only two years old. Three elegant dinners have been disposed of—the fourth will be on Saturday. No dyspeptics were allowed on the committee. (That was a wise forethought, for four such dinners would cause the small bounds to complain bitterly of the large ones, even of a person with only a tendency to that disease.)

The contestants are Miss Octavia Shropshire, Miss Hattie Johnson, Miss S. J. Shropshire and Miss Alice Camp, the latter twelve years old.

I give the following from the Rome Commercial:

When the contestants of the cooking department of the Fair of 1873 shall have been happily married—as all of them will be before long—grateful husbands will rise up to call Seay & Walker blessed for having struck upon so admirable a plan for developing the useful qualities of the girls of our period. Cooking by all means should henceforth be known as one of the graces.

The committee consists of J. H. Preley, Esq., Major J. C McDonald, Jas. Croswell (their gross weight is not over 580 pounds) and Rev. D. B. Hamilton, (he is about six feet and of reasonable *capacity*) and the others, Colonel Eugine Leonard and Dr. Wm. H. White of your city. They have so far fulfilled all expectations and it is generally believed, with proper exercise and moderate sweets, they will safely go through the ordeal. They have been placed under the special care of Colonels Sproull and McDonald, both experienced men. From them the time to unbutton the vest and loosen up was learned on the first day.

THE RACES.

Three exciting and well ordered races came off this afternoon.

AN OLD AND WELL PRESERVED MARE.

Col. Wearing, of Bartow, is here with Roseland, a Morgan mare, 27 years old, without a blemish, and moves like a colt. He also exhibits his matchless pony, and his carriage horses bore off the blue ribbon.

The Choice House is *jammed*. Some of the leading citizens of the State are its guests. Among the most attractive of which are two charming beauties from Bartow, Miss F. S. Martin, and Miss M. Cashin. Mr. A. P. Lucas is their escort. It is a pity he was not cross-eyed for then he could see both at the same time. W.

ATLANTA'S ALLIES.

Sketches of Cities and Towns Trading With Atlanta.

Along the "Air-Line" and Up the "State Road."

From Atlanta to Macon, from Atlanta to Augusta and from Atlanta to Montgomery.

Interesting Exhibit of Business, Crops, Improvements, Population and Mention of Leading Citizens.

We present this morning to the readers of THE CONSTITUTION throughout the country a most interesting and valuable account of the history and business of the principal cities and towns doing business with Atlanta. The paper should be laid by for future reference. The statistics are gathered from leading officials and merchants of the several places in addition to those from regular agents and correspondents of THE CONSTITUTION. Of course the statements have necessarily to be much condensed. We urge a careful perusal. The most valuable information about the value of lands, the kinds of productions, desirability for residence, etc., are presented, which could not be obtained elsewhere. THE CONSTITUTION congratulates the general prosperity evinced.

On the A. and W. P. Road.

FAIRBURN.

Seven houses dealing in dry goods and groceries, selling in the aggregate per annum from $100,000 to $110,000; one family grocery, boots, shoes, etc., $12,000; three retail groceries, $6,000; one drug store, $9,000; two boot and shoe shops, $2,000; one cabinet, buggy and blacksmith shop, $4,000; two waggon, buggy and blacksmith shop, $10,000; one saw and grist mill and cotton gin, $15,000; five lawyers, $7,000; four doctors, $4,000; making in the aggregate $179,500.

There is about 1,800 bales of cotton sold here per annum.

Country produce—estimated $10,000 or $15,000 worth sold here a year.

The business of the place has more than doubled itself in the last three years. Being situated on a high sandy ridge, dividing the waters of the Chattahoochee and Flint rivers, on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, 19 miles from Atlanta, with most excellent water, pure air and almost uninterrupted health, we have a delightful and pleasant village, numbering about 500 inhabitants with two large churches and perhaps the most desirable place in Georgia for some enterprising gentleman to establish a large and prosperous school. The local patronage would amount to 100 or 125 students per annum. We have a new and beautiful Court House. Our county will be entirely out of debt at the expiration of the present year. The crops as a general thing are most excellent and will be ample to place our people in an easy and thriving condition. CAMPBELL.

WEST POINT

Was incorporated about twenty-three years ago, and now has near fifty business houses. The sales of the strongest firms will reach over $250,000 per annum, $1,580,000 sold yearly. Between 18,000 and 19,000 bales of cotton were received the past year, and our best informed men are counting heavily on getting 20,000 the present year. Controls a capital of half a million, and it is kept constantly stirring; merchants out of debt; business reviving, and prospects are bright for a rich harvest. Several splendid buildings have recently been erected, and others will be commenced and put up ere the close of this year.

Three factories in successful operation cost $425,000; run 206 looms, use some 6 bales cotton, and turn out 10,000 yards cloth per day, give employment to 250 operatives. These factories will yet be made to thribble the present amount of works, and that, too, at no very distant day. They will then be worth not less than $1,000,000.

Foundry and grist mills, $25,000; employs 9 hands, has cast and sold near fifty iron screws. Bank handles over $1,500,000 each year. Fire engine cost $1,100. City Council out of debt, money on hand.

The principal products are corn, cotton, wheat, oats and potatoes. Land worth from $65 to $120 per acre; yields from 5 to 15 bushels corn, and 150 to 800 pounds lint cotton.

Leading citizens are W. C. Lamar, N. L. Atkinson, M. T. Walker and J. R. Scott. Railroad property $30,000, which consists of a large hotel, car-shed and depots.

Some fifteen inland towns and a large portion of the trade of five counties all concentrate at this point. Two colleges, three churches—Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian. A fine carriage repository and other necessary places of business. Population, about 2,000; one newspaper, the News. THE CONSTITUTION is considered a grand commercial paper.

GRANTVILLE.

Incorporated in 1868. Population, 300 whites, 480 blacks; two schools; between 2,000 and 2,500 cotton bales annually sent to Atlanta; $5,000 worth of chickens, eggs, butter, etc.; two churches, both Methodist—one white and one colored; trade with Atlanta $100,000 annually; annual business $200,000; principal products, cotton and grain; land worth $20 per acre; one hotel; one mill; between three hundred and fifty and four hundred tons guano shipped to this place annually.

Among our leading citizens are Maj. R. C. Moreland, M. S. Smith, Assistant P. M., M. S. Barnett, Rev. W. C. Smith, T. C. Moreland, Rev, F. M. T. Brannon, Prof. Sam Leigh, J. D. Stafford.

Among our leading merchants are Garrett & Zellars, Post & Arnold, J. M. Stallings, Word & Cotton, Clower & Son, Addy & Post, Post & Croley, Johnson & Son, S. Martin.

LAGRANGE.

This flourishing town is noted for the intelligence of its people, its splendid educational facilities, and its great beauty. Its population is some 2,500 or 3,000. There are two or three banks, and about fifty stores. Annual cotton receipts, some fifteen thousand bales. We might further mention that LaGrange is noted far and wide for its hospitality, the great personal charms of its ladies, and its partiality for THE CONSTITUTION, nearly a hundred copies going to that office. LaGrange has a popular weekly—the Reporter,

NEWNAN.

This is quite a flourishing town, of some two thousand inhabitants. It has a noted Female Institute, College Temple. It has a good paper likewise, the Herald, and consequently the people are intelligent and energetic. Business for the last year has been good. About 15,000 bales of cotton sold. It has a tobacco factory, car and building works. Lands good. Water fine. Sales of dry goods and groceries exceed perhaps one and a half millions of dollars.

HOGANSVILLE.

We have been an incorporated town for the past four years. Dr. W. P. Ragland is now chairman of the Council, Mr. R. H. Cato, clerk, and T. M. Sikes Marshal. The members of the Council are J. N. Hutchinson, A. R. Williams, Col. W. M. Cato and Pleas Whitaker, all gentlemen of energy and perseverence as well as of sound discretion in the management of our affairs. We have now a population of about fifteen hundred, and no better society in the State of Georgia or anywhere else. The Baptists and Presbyterians have large and comfortable church buildings. The Baptist is presided over by Rev. Mr. Jackson; the Presbyterian by Rev. Mr. Stacey.

The Methodists have no church building yet, but have recently purchased a lot and contracted with Messrs. Backus & Lofton to put up at once a church. They have heretofore used the Presbyterian Church. This church is in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Bowden. The Hogansville Male and Female Institute, now in charge of Prof. N. M. Williams, cannot be excelled. His assistants, Mr. A. F. Trimble and Miss Hopson are competent, kind and indeed combine all those qualities so requisite in the management of the young. This school now has about sixty students.

We have four dry goods stores, Mobley, Morton & Bro, Hurst & Ponder, and B. Michael, grocery and dry goods, P. H. Whitaker & Son, Stallings & Cochran, and Nick Ringer, liquors and groceries; T. J. Mitchell and Sikes and Rosser; groceries, J. N. Hutchinson & Bro; drugs, W. D. Boozer; tin ware and furniture, George Carter. Messrs Hutchinson & Bro., sold, last year, about thirty-five thousand dollars worth of goods. Another gentleman paid to one Atlanta house upwards of ten thousand dollars for groceries. Every other house in the place who carry on dry goods or groceries, or both, have done as good business during the past twelve months.

The improvements now going up, are the new brick store of Dr. Hudson, 20x60 feet, two stories. This nearly completed. The brick block comprising five stores, the whole fronting 86 feet and running back 72 feet is being rapidly completed. The contractors on the brick work are Messrs. Buthell and Jackson, Messrs. Backus and Lofton do the wood work. The warehouse of Mr. J. M. Hunt is being rapidly pushed forward; this building is 30x90 feet. The new livery stable of Pleas Whitaker, 28x40 feet with one hundred feet of shedding, will soon be done. Last but not least, the new hotel is now in the hands of the plasterers and painters; it is already much needed and in the hands of Mr. John J. J. Lofton, will have no superior. Every one of these buildings have been commenced since the first of May last.

By enquiry among those of our planters who I have seen, I find that the cotton is being very much injured by the catterpiller and bole worm. Mr. J. L. Calloway, one of our largest and best planters does not think that the crops in this county will be as large as last year.

We will however venture the assertion that Hogansville will receive this year as much as any town of the same size in the State, and more, if we can get the buyers. The lands surrounding Hogansville are the best in this section of the State, and our people have earned to live at home. Yours, X.

Down the Macon Road.

BARNESVILLE,

Pike county, Georgia, was a post-office in 1840, incorporated a town in 1847, made a city in 1866; sells over a millon dollars worth of goods annually; trade with Atlanta probably seventy-five thousand dollars per year; corn and cotton principal products; land worth from $5 to $10 per acre; produces without fertilizers ten to fifteen bushels of corn, and from five to eight hundred pounds of cotton per acre. Ships 8,000 bales of cotton annually. Drygoods, groceries, drugs, hardware, etc., articles bought and sold. Among the principal business men, Murphy & Powel, S K Cook & Co., Stafford, Blalock & Co., C. C. Holmes & Co., W. P. Holmes & Co., W. W. Carter, J. B. Hanson, E. T. Pond, J. W. Hightner, W. A. Wright, Turner & Redding, Z. Davis, P. Van Alstine, Butt, Price & Co., J. F. Mendez, H. Chambus, H. H. Swalts, C. W. Brown. Lawyers—J. A. Hunt, J. F. Redding. Physicians—McDavid, Blalock, Strother and Blackburn. Ministers—J. M. Wood, W. P. Caldwell. Has two printing offices, and weekly newspapers—Gazette, by E. T. Power—Patriot, by Dr. J. C. Blackburn; two churches—Baptist and Methodist, the latter the finest modern church in the State, costing over $10,000; one large carriage and wagon factory, the best in Middle Georgia; one large steam flouring mill; two splendid schools—Gordon Institute and Pixley's select school; pure freestone water; pleasant and comfortable residences; wide and well worked streets; no paupers; the finest concert hall (granite) in the State, and the most desirable place to live on the Macon and Western Railroad. Population about 2,000, with neither a pauper or confirmed sot among them.

FORSYTH.

Incorporated in 1823; has been steadily improving, particularly since the close of the war, and is now a prosperous town. Amount of annual business: Groceries, $550,000; dry goods, $200,000, guano, $100,000; other business, $150,000; Kentucky stock, 250 head of horses and mules. Cotton is the principal product; 10,000 to 12,000 bales shipped annually. Lands are worth about ten dollars per acre; cotton averages to the acre one third bale; corn averages to the acre about twenty bushels. Groceries constitute the principal trade. Amount of business annually done with Atlanta, $100,000. Merchants are all on good footing and prosperous.

Population—whites 1,200; blacks 1,300.

Forsyth has two flourishing schools. The school buildings are very large and imposing. The Female College is the second oldest one in the South, and has yearly from 150 to 200 pupils. Has a flourishing weekly paper—the Advertiser—which is an honor to the State. Three churches—Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian. A mineral well has just been discovered, the waters of which are very strongly impregnated with sulphur, magnesia, soda, lime, etc.

GRIFFIN.

This city has a population of 5,600; was laid off in 1840, and incorporated some years after; has a trade of some three millions, including the purchase and sale of cotton; has five churches—Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Christian; two female colleges; one splendid free school; two manufacturing interests (one furniture and one carriage and wagon); two merchant mills; pretty women by the score; and two good papers, Daily News and Tri-Weekly Star.

Up the State Road.

ACWORTH,

A village on the W. & A. Railroad, was incorporated in 1868. Population to-day about 900. One high school—two-story brick edifice. Three churches, all brick—Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian. Five thousand bales cotton shipped from here; one hundred tons hay. $3,000 chickens, eggs and butter. Nine stores. About $250,000 anual trade. One merchant mill—capacity 100 barrels per day. One hotel, three resident physicians, one lawyer. Lands worth from $10 to $50 per acre. Principal article of produce, cotton; but enough corn made for home consumption.

Dutrey & Cooper, Tanner, Putnam & Co., Phillips, Perkinson & Co., A. M. Northcutt & Co. and S. Lemon & Co. are the leading merchants. Col. E. L. Shuford, Judge R. A. Lane and Col. Strickland, all have nice residences and stand high in our community. Fine health, pure air and several fine mineral springs in the corporate limits of the town.

CALHOUN

So called; in the valley, at the base of the hills, east of the Oostanaula; incorporated in 1851; population, 600 whites, 100 negroes; amount of business annually done, about $500,000; trade annually with Atlanta, $150,000; principal products, grain and cotton; land worth $10 to $50 per acre; bushels corn per acre, 30 to 40; cotton, one bale to two acres; mining interests developing men in fervent expectancy of big fortunes to be realized from this source; iron in greatest abundance; two schools; two churches, Methodist and Baptist; will soon be in daily communication with Rome by steamboat; directly on the line of the Western and Atlantic Railroad; a projected railway to Morganton through the finest undeveloped mining and manufacturing region on the globe; in fertility of soil and resources unsurpassed in the South. Among the leading citizens are Colonels J. C. Fain and R. M. Young, N. J. Boaz, J. W. Barrett, B. G. Boag, T. A. Foster, Z. T. Gray, T. W. Ellis, E. J. Kiker, J. H. Arthur, J. T. Miller, W. J. Cantrell, D. W. Neal, etc.

J. W. BURKE & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Booksellers and Stationers,
CORNER ALABAMA AND WHITEHALL STREETS,
Atlanta..........................Georgia.
WILL DUPLICATE NEW YORK BILLS. sep3—d

MARIETTA.

Settled in 1833—(40 years.)

Incorporated in 1852. Whites about 2,000; blacks about 1,000; schools 6; cotton bales received 4,000; chickens, eggs, etc., $2,000. Six churches, 4 white and 2 black; Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Episcopal; trade with Marietta 5,000; land worth $2 50 to $50 per acre; average $102; 2 flour mills; one hotel; principal products corn and cotton; cotton average one bale to two acres; corn 12 to 15 bushels per acre; chief articles of trade corn and cotton.

Among the merchants are Boston & Gilbert, R H Macchman, W J Hudson, McCutcheon & Bro., L S Northcutt & Co., W P Anderson & Son, Atkinson & Tucker, Lake & Hurt, Haley & Dobbs, J F Lindley, Joseph Elsas, N G Gignilliatt, P H Lyon, L C McLellan, L Bennett & Son, Mrs. B Schrenthall, Haley & Cooper, Wade White, A Keeter, D F McClatchey, A M Muse.

Druggists—Wm. Root, J T Haley & Williams.

County Officers—H. M. Hammett, Ordinary; Clerk of Superior Court, W. J, Henderson; Sheriff W. P Stephens.

Mayor, W. H. Tucker.

DALTON.

The town of Dalton is twenty-six years old, having been incorporated in December, 1847. It is beautifully situated in a level valley or plain which extends for a considerable distance north and south. To the east and west of the town rise picturesque mountains and hills that are beautiful when crowned with summer verdure, and wild and grand when draped with winter's snow and ice. The atmosphere is pure and bracing, and the water as fine as any in the State.

This place is located on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and is the terminus of two other important roads—the Selma, Rome and Dalton, and the East Tennesse and Georgia Roads. There is another Road in contemplation—the Dalton and Morganton, the work upon which will be commenced at an early day—indeed, several miles of it have already been graded. When this road is built, Dalton will then bocome an important railway centre and her growth to that of a place of no small dimensions insured. Since it will place her directly upon two great thoroughfares, making her the distributing point for both.

The town was almost wholly destroyed during the late war, scarcely a building being left to tell the tale of the passage through it of "Sherman's torchlight procession;" but by the energy of her people, together with its fine healthy location, it has grown from a population of less than 600, in 1865, to that of 3,000, and this population is being steadily augmented.

At the present time there are no less than twenty new buildings going up in the place, among them several substantial brick business houses.

Many handsome buildings adorn the town, among them two fine colleges—male and female—built at th expense of the town at a cost of $20,000. The first sessions of these schools opened the first of the month under the most favorable auspices. The male institution crowns the summit of one of the picturesque hills mentioned, commanding an extensive view, and the college being built with an observatorn, is admirably adapted to the accomplishment of astronomical researches, etc. The female college is a stately, handsome edifice, situated in a pleasant grove. Both institutions are presided over by an able corps of efficient teachers.

The annual business of Dalton, of all kinds, will approximate, if not exceed, $1,000,000.

The chief articles of product and trade are corn, wheat and cotton. The farmers have only within the last year or so commenced growing the latter article, and the experiment has proved a decided success thus far, the amount of seed cotton being 950 pounds to the acre.

Bales of cotton shipped from this point last year about 1,200—it will reach 4,000 this year.

Average yield of corn to the acre 25 bushels, and that of wheat about 15 bushels.

The average price of lands is $8 00 per acre. Amount of business annually done with Atlanta, about $150,000.

There are three manufactories in Dalton: one of furniture, one of castings and one of boots and shoes; and one steam flouring mill, and two excellent hotels.

There are six churches in the place—a Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian, Catholic, and two Presbyterians.

The number of business houses of every description reach fifty-two, all of which are doing a good business. One good weekly, the Citizen.

ALLATOONA

is a small village, located on the W. & A. Road, forty miles above Atlanta, at the base of the first ridge of the Allatoona Mountains. It had its origin in the gold diggings around it some forty years ago. The country then was occupied by Indians. The digging of gold was first by the Indians, then by the whites, and the building of the Western and Atlantic Railroad sustained quite a village at Allatoona for a number of years. Now it is quite diminutive—only one store, doing a moderate business. Population not over 60, white and black. Cotton has lately become the staple. Land in the vicinity worth from $1 to $50 per acre, and some lands in sight of the village have produced a bale of cotton to the acre, weighing 500 pounds. Cotton is the chief article of trade; but little is bought at this place, and, indeed, but little shipped from this depot. The neighboring towns of Cartersville and Acworth (the former having grown into a city, and the latter into quite a town,) have absorbed nearly all the trade of this region.

A large amount of iron ore has been shipped from this depot during the present year—shipped principally to the Rolling Mill in Atlanta. And Mr. Crandle, who has recently purchased a rich bed of ore in the vicinity is arranging to ship much more extensively.

Mr. T. C. Moore and Capt. T. L Wallace at present own the whole village between them. J. A. McDaniel has a stone residence some half mile from the village, from which there is a splendid view of the proximate and distant mountain. And Capt. T. L. Wallace has a beautiful Sylvan residence near his Pumpkin Vine plantation. Allatoona is just south of the line, dividing the limestone from the free stone country. Scenery splendid, good freestone water, and the air salubrious. If it had schools and churches and more good people, it would be a very desirable location.

Down the Georgia Road.

DECATUR, GEORGIA,

was incorporated in 1827; has improved much since the war; a number of handsome residences have been built by parties doing business in Atlanta and residing here for pure air and water. There are several mineral springs near this place; two schools, male and female; three churches, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist; population 400 white, 200 colored; annual business $125,000; principal products, cotton and corn; land worth $25 per acre; land produces 20 bushels corn or 800 pounds seed cotton per acre on an average; chief articles of trade are cotton, corn, bacon and guano; trade with Atlanta $100,000 annually; two mills near; one furniture factory, two tanneries. Besides other leading citizens are Hon, Milton A Candler, Hon Junius Hillyer, J B S Howard, J N Pate, E Mason, V R Tommey, J W Kirkpatrick, G A Ramspeck, Dr W W Durham, H C Jones, W S Houston, S A Durand, R L Barry and W R Webster, and an energetic and efficient Council composed of the following gentlemen: L J Winn, T R Ramspeck, H J Williams and J B Scranton. Receipts of Georgia Railroad Agency $2,551 48.

STONE MOUNTAIN

was incorporated in 1845; has nineteen business houses; three wagon and three blacksmith shops; 21 horses and buggies for hire; 200 hands employed at rock work, for $1 25 to $4 per day; two hotels; three boarding houses; two day schools; two Sunday Schools; three churches; 1 brick yard; 2 tan yards; 1 steam distillery; five doctors; one lawyer; four cotton buyers; over $150,000 worth of goods sold annually; chickens, eggs and butter sold, one hundred thousand dollars; receipts at Georgia Railroad Agency, $6,932 81; population 1,100; land yields 300 pounds of lint cotton per acre, worth from $10 to $25 per acre. Among the leading citizens are J. W. Goldsmith, J. W. McCurdy, R. G. Taylor, R. J. Veal, W. W. Veal, J. T. Willingham, J. W. Scruggs, O. Winningham, H. N. Hamilton, H. P. Wooten, Dr. J. L. Hamilton, G. K. Hamilton, G. R. Wells, J. G. Rankin, J. E. Cloud, P. B. McCurdy, C. L. Summey, W. Herndon, J. Delworth.

LITHONIA.

Georgia Railroad finished here in 1845; incorporated 1854; population 639; day schools 2; Sunday schools 2; churches 2; bales cotton sold 500, chickens and eggs sold $10,000; annual business $100,000; guano sold 400 tons; produce and general merchandise generally sold; productions, cereals, fruits, cotton largely in excess of other crops. Land yields from 500 to 2,400 pounds of seed cotton; ten to thirty bushels of corn per acre, land worth from $10 to $25 per acre; two granite companies, who pay operatives $8,000, or two blacksmith and two wood shops; one steam cotton gin; one variety works, one sash, door and blind factory, and two furniture factories. Some of the leading men are W. L. Born, J. H. Born, Dr. W. P. Bond, J. R. George, W. H. Braswell, D. Longshore J. C. Johnson, R. Smith, R. Cagle and Col. John N. Swift.

COVINGTON.

Incorporated 1821; first named Newtonsboro, changed to Covington in 1822; city chartered in 1853; county laid off in 1821, named in honor of Sergeant Newton, of revolutionary memory; Covington named in honor of General Leonard Covington, of the war of 1812; population about 1,200 whites, 800 blacks; three white schools, one black; the Southern Masonic Female College, under the control of the Grand Lodge of F. A. M., of the State of Georgia, is located here, and is in a prosperous condition, and with Oxford, only two miles distant, the seat of Emory College, male, this moral, refined, and intelligent community, offers superior educational advantages to parents as any known; 4 churches—1 Methodist, 1 Baptist, 1 col; two hotels, one guano manufactory. Annual business of the place, $300,000 to $480,000, (not including guano), one-third to one-half is done with Atlanta. Price of land—$10 to$15 per acre. Productions—15 bushels of corn, 600 to 800 pounds seed cotton per acre. Principle article of trade—cotton—10,000 to 11,000 bales received annually. Fertilizer—2,800 tons sold annually since the war. Prosperity of the place on the increase. The Covington and Oxford Street Railway will soon be completed and running as far as the depot, three-quarters of a mile, and will be extended on to Oxford during the fall and winter. Among the prominent citizens—Mayor J L Jones, Hon J J Floyd, Hon W W Clark, Rev J N Bradshaw, President Southern Methodist Female College, Rev. Mr. Kinnebrew, President Boys' High School, General R J Henderson, Gen J P Simms, Col T J Henderson, Col A B Simms, Col L B Anderson, Col C D Pace, Hon John Harris, Col N P Hunter, Col O S Rogers, Capt J M Pace, etc.

Board of Aldermen—Oliver S Porter, Robert I Wood, J J Deanney, John P Harris, E W Everett, Henry Thompson, A W Carlton, Clerk, H W Smith, Marshal.

Up the Air-Line.

NORCROSS.

The lots were sold in this place in 1870—some time in August. At that time no buildings were finished except Cousin John Thrasher's Hotel and a few shanties. It has grown under all adverse circumstances to be a considerable village, and is now making greater progress than at any former period. A number of fine substantial dwellings and business houses are now going up, one private residence about finished—a concrete structure—one other just commenced (same material) 40 by 60 two stories high. A large brick livery stable and a branch dwelling are now building in the main part of the town, and many more improvements are going on in various parts of the incorporation. The business of the place has been good and a large amount of goods and wares have been sold here. In regard to the lands and products; our lands average with any in this latitude for production. We raise corn, wheat, oats, cotton, potatoes, all kinds of vegetables in profusion, and our soil lacks nothing but marl or lime to make it a first-rate soil. Sixty bushels of corn has been made on one acre; 80 bushels of rough rice on one acre, and one man has made over one thousand one hundred pounds lint cotton three years in succession. Fruit of all kinds do well—pears and grapes particularly. Our crops of cotton fine. Lands are comparatively cheap, and can be bought at from $10 to $25 per acre. All business is done with Atlanta. Among our enterprising citizens are such men as Cousin John Thrasher, Drs. Boring, Miles and Richardson, G. T. Roke, M. T. Lively, S. T. McElroy, Col. J. P. Simmons and a host of others. Our population is now about 700. We have about 100 families, and better than all we have no retail or wholesale liquor shop in the incorporation. We have a flourishing high school under Prof. Vincent. We have excellent water, a fine climate, and good clever citizens; and there is no place in this wide world where a family can live happier or more comfortable than in Norcross.

BUFORD, GEORGIA.

Buford founded in 1871; population 300; cotton bales annually sent to Atlanta 2,000; $10,000 worth chickens, eggs and butter sent annually to Atlanta also. One church house; three church organizations—two Methodists and one Baptist. Trade with Atlanta $155,000 annually; with Charleston, Savannah, Baltimore and New York, $50,000. Land worth $10 per acre; will produce from five to eight hundred pounds seed cotton, and from fifteen to twenty-five bushels corn per acre. Chief arsicle of trade, cotton; corn chief product. Leading merchants Garner & Smith and A. G. Harris. Everybody takes THE CONSTITUTION.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

C. H STRONG & CO.—No, dear reader, we are not going to pun on the name by stating the fact that this is a *strong* firm. Judge C. H. Strong, the venerable senior partner, is a native of Gwinnett county, and known throughout the State. Mr. B. F. Moses is a No. 1 business man, thoroughly conversant with all its details. Mr. W. M. Dickson is a young man of great energy and tact. As cotton commission merchants they have a deservedly wide-spread popularity. Planters would do well to call and see them. They are agents for Winship's Cotton Gins and Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate and Chappell's Champion Guano.

JUST RETURNED.—Mr. S. N. Dykeman has just returned from the North, where he has been to lay in his Fall stock of goods. They are now arriving each day. All the late style Cass. Coatings, Suitings, Pants, &c., can be found at his store. Call and see him. [sept14-1t

HOMES FOR ALL.—Parties wishing desirable houses on long credit, in Southwest Missouri, will find an advertisement in their interest from F. M. Perryman in another column.

Matt H. Sandwich, Esq.—Parties having legal business requiring attention will find a prompt and reliable attorney in the above named gentleman who is located in Thomaston.

WILLIAM RICH & CO.—We invite attention to the card of William Rich & Co., wholesale dealers in notions, fancy goods, millinery, and white goods. They are staunch and reliable, and do a heavy business in their line. Dealers can duplicate New York bills with them. Drop in and see them and be convinced.

CENTRAL CHURCH.—Rev. J. T. Leftwich, pastor, has returned and will probably officiate.

THE BEAUTIFIER.—In another column will be found an advertisement of the above, by N. C. Williams. As he says, it is a rare and new toilet article. Ladies, try it.

RETURNED FROM EUROPE.—We are glad to welcome back to Atlanta the daughter of our excellent fellow-citizen, Mr. W. A. Rawson. She has been traveling in Europe with friends.

J. B. BRIDGES.—We direct special attention to the advertisement of the Georgia Home (Fire) Insurance Company of Columbus. This is a fine company. Its obligations are promptly met. Mr. J. B. Bridges, the agent, is one of our best young men—high-toned, upright, prompt and popular.

SEE CARD OF A. LEYDEN to be found in another column. He has in store a full stock of corn, wheat hay and such articles as are usually to be found in a similar house. Major Leyden deals very largely in wheat and sells a very considerable quantity to our Mills.

MCBRIDE & CO.—Our readers are familiar with the name of this stanch old firm of wholesale crockery dialers. They have imported expressly for the Southern trade, china, glass, silver plate ware, chandeliers, show cases, etc. Merchants will do well to call on them and fill out their bills there, avoiding delay and saving freight and breakage.

Democratic Executive Committee.

WE are requested to announce that a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of Fulton county will be held at the office of Col. S. B. Spencer, on Tuesday evening next, at 5 o'clock. Business of importance will be transacted, and a full attendance is desired.

JOHN M. HOLBROOK.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of John M. Holbrook, the "Prince of Hatters." He is one of Atlanta's fixtures, identified with her growth and prosperity. He is a wholesale dealer in hats and caps for men, boys, children, ladies and misses wear. His stock of millinery goods embraces all the new styles and novelties of the season. He is enabled to offer extra inducements to dealers, purchasing, as he does, directly from manufacturers. Give him a call.

"THE FURNITURE EMPORIUM."—"The Furniture Emporium," at the corner of Marietta and Peachtree streets, is a popular place. It is ever thronged with people who are on the lookout for cheap and good furniture. The supply of elegant medium and common bed-room, parlor, dining and office furniture is ample, and the prices at once commend themselves to purchasers. There can be no excuse for not having good furniture, when it can be had so cheap at the Furniture Emporium.

THE PHILLIPS-WADDELL AFFAIR

A Resume of the Facts.

A Clear Idea of the Whole Matter.

The correspondence being so bulky and our entire space being taken, so that we could not print save in an extra, we conclude, in lieu of the correspondence now in our possession, to give our readers the main points and the result.

ORIGIN OF THE DIFFICULTY.

The cause of the difficulty dates back to a published article by Major Waddell reflecting severely upon the character of Mr. Phillips' uncle, recently killed in Opelika by Mr. Hooper, the circumstances of whose death are familiar to our readers, as we published the testimony in the case. Colonel Lay addressed a note, dated Columbus, July 18, to Major Waddell, stating that he had an important communication for him from Mr. Phillips. After numerous notes a meeting for the delivery of Phillips' demand was arranged for Neil's Landing, Fla., designated by Major Waddell.

Col. Lay then telegraphed for Capt. Phillips and Major J. F. Shecut who came to him the next morning. Shortly after their arrival in Columbus, on the 21st, three gentlemen: Col. M. Q. Crawford, Judge W. F. Shecut and Col. M. H. Blanford waited upon Col. Lay and introduced themselves, and offered themselves as a board of honor to attempt a settlement of the misunderstanding said to be existing. Colonel Lay at once submitted.

They then asked for the cause of the grievance, which Lay gave them, and allowed twelve hours for their conference, at which Col. L. was not present. At the end of eleven hours they returned the papers to Col. Lay, and announced that the cause of trouble was beyond their power to adjust, and, in answer to an inquiry, owned that the failure to adjust was not from any fault of Col. Lay.

In five minutes afterwards the Phillips party were out of the hotel. They remained all night at a private house, and at daybreak they were all across the river. Six miles below town they hailed the boat at about 10 A. M. and got on. They found Dr. E. F. Colzy on the boat, who accompanied them as their surgeon.

They found upon the boat Major Waddell, Colonel Hooper, Major Wynn, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Grimes and Dr. Kirksey.

Their own party were Phillips, Shecut, Colzy and Lay. Each party carried with them arms of all kinds.

SECOND BOARD OF HONOR.

At Eufaula the boat tied up for some hours, and another board of honor tendered itself. They were shown the correspondence with the action of the first board, and Colonel Lay suggested that as he had submitted to one board, that before they offered to act they must come accredited from the other party, and possess an agreement signed by the other party to be governed by their action. The gentlemen consulted and retired, and the boat proceeded.

FIRST MEETING AT NEIL'S LANDING.

Arriving at Neil's Landing on the 23d, Lay at once waited on Waddell and asked when he might deliver his note. Waddell replied whenever it suited his convenience. Lay then delivered his note. This note was Philip's demand on Waddell for the retraction of his article in the Columbus Sun, reflecting upon the character of his deceased relative. Mr. Phillips says the allegations made in that article are of a very painful character, and he is unwilling to believe that Major W. would wantonly insult the memory of the dead or gratuitously wound the feelings of the living. He, therefore, hopes that Major W. will disclaim such intention and asks a withdrawal of the portion of the article reflecting on his uncle.

After some lapse of time Colonel George W. Hooper paid an informal visit to Colonel Lay, and asked if the 8th of August would suit for a reply.

Lay demurred and urged that they had come there for a purpose; that each party was ready—why should they wait? Hooper said that Major Waddell desired to consult his friend, and claimed that he had a right to double the length of time that had transpired since the cause of offense and before action had been taken upon it.

Maj. Waddell replied finally that he would answer in the usual time. The parties returned to their respective homes.

A MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE SECONDS.

A large portion of the correspondence from this point argues a misunderstanding between Col. Lay and Col. Hooper, in regard to the period meant by the phrase "usual time." Col. Lay insisted that the forty-six days should count from the 18th of July, when he notified Maj. Waddell that he had a message for him. This would throw the day of reply on the 3d of September.

In this correspondence Col. Hooper notified Col. Lay that he was not representing Maj. Waddell.

On the 24th of August Col. Lay addressed Maj. Waddell a letter asking him to designate a new friend to conduct the correspondence, and calling for a reply to Capt. Phillips' demand by the 3d of September.

On the 29th of August, Major Waddell sent by Mr. James T Holland a reply to Captain Phillips. This reply is not published in the correspondence. In the reply Major Waddell modifies his article in some respects and said that his statement that the deceased, Mr. Phillips, had been expelled from church was incorrect, and that the fact was that he only resigned under charges. In regard to the rest of the article Maj. W. proposed to furnish affidavits of half dozen citizens of the truth of his statements.

Col. Lay declined to deliver this letter of Maj. Waddel's to Capt. Phillips, because in his opinion Capt. Phillips could not consent to any investigation of the memory of the dead, whose faults, if any, should be sacred. Capt. Phillips endorsed the action of his second in not receiving the letter. He says that in this case his uncle, the brother of his father, had been cruelly murdered by one man, and his memory traduced in the public prints by the relative of that same man, and he was asked to accept an investigation of unheard of charges against his relation and the bearer of his name.

A further correspondence occurs between Col. Lay and Mr. Holland, running up to the 2d of September. In this correspondence Col. Lay instructs Mr. Holland to notify Maj. Waddell that his letter was unsatisfactory. And on the 2d Col. Lay notifies Mr. Holland that Mr. Phillips is on his way to Neil's Landing, and will wait for Maj. Waddell's party ninety-six hours.

THE SECOND TIME AT NEIL'S LANDING.

The Phillips party proceeded to Neil's Landing, and waited there ninety-six hours with a challenge for Major Waddell.

Major Waddell and his party did not appear. Mr. Phillips and his party returned to Atlanta.

Captain T. J. Phillips, on his return home, resolved to publish the correspondence between himself and friends with his antogonist, together with the unanswered challenge, and a card in which he addressed Major J. T. Waddell and proclaimed him as a man who had insulted and injured him; who had for fifty days evaded him whilst pretending to meet him. He therefore assumed the right to proclaim him one who had slandered and villified the dead, but who feared to meet the living. He declared him Faltering, lost to Los and honor, the subject of shame, and one whose tongue was henceforth no slander, and so dismissed him to the contempt of the world.

Following this was a card of indorsement of his action and authenticating his publication, signed by Benjamin D. Lay, E. F. Colzey, John C. Campbell, George Wallace.

M. C. & J. F. KISER & CO.—The evidence of the growth and prosperity of a city is in no way more clearly seen than in the development of the wholesale trade. Some few years back there was hardly what might be styled an exclusive jobbing house to be found in our midst. The various retail stores did a small business in the wholesale trade, but it was not of such importance as to attract any attention. Occasionally we would hear of a few individuals who, recognizing that Atlanta was destined to become a head centre in all the departments of various branches of business, would strike out with a boldness worthy of their energy, to draw trade to our midst.

The gentleman whose names are the subject for this article, were of those number. Having had the experience of merchants dealing in dry goods in this city and elsewhere for nearly fifteen years, they had formed a most perfect conception of what was required to fit them for the large trade they were about to engage in. Some five years ago they moved to this city from Campbell county, where they were born and raised. They began to sell dry goods and notions in a store house situated on Whitehall street. Here, by a strict attention to business, and a fair and honorable course of dealing with all of those who they came in contact with, they soon received a very large share, not only of the city retail trade, but also supplied considerable orders to their country friends and merchants. Finding that these orders were accumulating on them rather fast, and were of such importance as to militate against the successful carrying on of the retail trade, in connection with the wholesale, two years ago they determined to abandon the first altogether, and devote themselves exclusively to a strict jobbing trade. Without any great deal of effort on their part their business rapidly grew and extended over a large area of country contiguous to the city. Their sales stretched out on the various lines of railroads and into the country bordering on them, until at last, it was found that the "old stand" would no longer accommodate their demands.

When "the Republic Block" on Pryor street was finished, they were among the first to engage and move into one of the large stores. They occupy the double front one on the corner of Pryor and Wall streets. Every arrangement had been prepared in this building to carry on the most extensive business, all the facilities necessary were at hand, and no time was lost in making proper use of them. One of the largest, if not the largest, stock of drygoods of every description and character, imported and domestic, to be found almost in the entire South, was purchased and placed in it, ready to supply the demands of country merchants throughout this, as well as the adjoining States. A thorough and perfect system of hunting up customers, coupled with the *push* and energy commendable in every avocation, their trade grew, and now they hold first hands with any similar house South. The house occupied by them has three floors, over which three distinct line of goods are found; the first is literally filled up with calicoes, cassimeres, cloths, linens, and everything needed in this line. The second is stored with boxes of hats, caps, boots, shoes, etc. While the basement, reserving a portion for packing purposes is crowded with heavy goods, blankets, etc. A walk through these various departments one will see something to really astonish him. The life and commotion everywhere visible would lead him to suppose that this house alone supplies all the merchants within a circuit of a hundred or more miles. Neatness and dispatch is the motto of all connected with the establisment, and system reigns throughout, making it exceedingly pleasant for buyers to examine and select a full and complete assortment to again supply the wants of their customers.

The opening of the Air-Line Road to Charlotte of course will bring a large trade from this section to this city. We may confidently say that nowhere will the merchants, up the road, find a more accommodating and honorable dealing firm with whom they can make their purchases, than that composed of Messrs. M. C. Kiser, J. F. Kiser and Capt. W. S. Everett.

SPECIAL

THE ROME FAIR

The Results of Several Exciting Contests.

THE COOKING CONTEST AMONG THE GIRLS AND THE OTHER SKIRMISHES.

ROME SPECIAL TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

ROME, Septemher 13, 1873.

The great contest of the Rome Fair has been that between the girls for a cooking stove as a premium for the best dinner. The result of the contest has been looked to with eager interest, and the awards were delivered amid rousing excitement.

WHO GOT THEM.

The best cook among these contendigg charmers was decided to be Miss Hattie J. Johnson, to whom was awarded the first premium in the shape of the "John B. Gordon" cooking store. To Miss Octavia Shropshire was given the second premium.

This second premium was the "R. E. Lee" stove, offered by Messrs. Seay & Walker.

The committee found it hard to decide. They recommended that twenty dollars be paid to Miss Alice Camp, a twelve year old young girl, for the very excellent dinner she concocted. They also recommended ten dollars to Miss E. J. Shropshire. The awarding of the premiums was very exciting.

THE PRIZES.

The fine piano was drawn by J. A Talbot, a poor man, with a large family. The tea set was drawn by a son of the Hon. A. R. Wright.

The contest for the Sewing Machine was decided in favor of Mrs. Meggs, who received the most votes.

TROTTING.

The trotting purse was won by Wm Rainey's mare, and the time was 3:02.

THE CONCERT.

The minstrel concert netted the Monumental Association one hundred and fifty dollars.

FROM MACON.

The Pike Case—The Bibb County Agricultural Club.

MACON SPECIAL TO ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

MACON, GA., Sep. 13, 1873.

The habeas corpus case of S. B. Pike was brought before Judge Barney Hill of the Superior Court this morning. The counsel for the State complained of not having sufficient notice of the absence of leading counsel. The Solicitor General being sick, the Court set Saturday for the hearing of the habeas corpus case, counsel on both sides concurring. The court also called a session of the court for the first of October to try the case.

THE BIBB COUNTY AGRICLTURAL SOCIETY.

This society met this morning and appointed a large committee of ladies and gentlemen to perfect arrangements for the county entering the contest at the approaching State Fair for the large premium to the best county exhibition. Judge Clifford Anderson made a speech in which he told the society what he did not know about farming.

OTHER ITEMS.

Rev. J. W. Burke has his silver wedding to-morrow, having been married a quarter of a century.

The Macon Volunteers and Floyd Rifles drilled together this afternoon at the Park. A large crowd was there to witness it. The drum corps of the Floyd Rifles created quite a sensation dressed as Zouaves.

Judge Weems, of the County Court, sentenced Henry Murray for robbing D. J. Bear's store to a fine of $100, or six months work in the chain gang. Abner Harris for hog stealing to $25 and cost, or three months chain gang. B. A. Holmes, who was sentenced to six months in the chain gang some time ago, escaped.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE MADRID DISASTER—BILL TO INCREASE THE POWER OF SPANISH GOVERNMENT ADOPTED—DON ALPHONSUS RETURNED TO FRANCE.

INSURRECTIONISTS AT ALCOY CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

MADRID, September 13.—Later intelligence of the accident on yesterday to the express train from Vittoria for Madrid is more serious than was first announced. The number killed are seventeen and fifty wounded. Scarcely a person on the train escaped uninjured.

All clauses of the bills increasing the power of the Government have been adopted by the Cortes.

It is reported that Don Alphonso, brother of Don Carlos, has left his commaad and returned to France.

Several of the persons who took an active part in the insurrection at Alcoy have been tried at condemned to death.

GERMAN TROOPS LEAVING FRANCE THE PEOPLE REJOICE.

PARIS, September 13.—Verdun was evacuated by the German troops this forenoon. Immediately after they had left town the streets were filled with rejoicing people, and numberless French flags were displayed from buildings.

DACOTAH.

General Cook's Death.

YANKTOWN, September 13.—The death of General M. C. Cook was the result of a personal quarrel in a billiard parlor. His antagonist's name is spelt in half a dozen ways in the dispatches. He shot him fatally in a railroad meeting. Flags are at half mast in honor of M. C. Cook.

ENGLAND.

SLAVE SHIP CAPTURED—SMALL-POX ON BOARD—GREAT SUFFERING.

LONDON, September 13.—The Conrt of Admiralty has advices of the capture of the sloop Daphne of slave ships, near Vachelle Islands. There was terrible suffering among the captives from small-pox and emaciation.

CALIFORNIA.

TROUBLES IN THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 13.—The Oregon Republican State Convention is turbulent. Hiram Smith was nominated for Congress.

MARK W. JOHNSON,

Agricultural Building, Corner Alabama and Forsyth Streets, ATLANTA, GA.,

APPRECIATING the necessities of the country, is still better prepared to meet the wants of the people than ever. His stock is immense, consisting in part of

THE MOST IMPROVED PLOWS, BOTH CAST AND STEEL. CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS, SEED BARLEY, RYE, RUST PROOF OATS, 1,000 BUSHELS OF A SUPERIOR WINTER GRAZING OATS, RED FULTS WHEAT, TAPPAHANNOCK WHEAT, TURNIP SEEDS, ETC.

FERTILIZERS—I am now prepared to contract for delivering my popular brands of Guanos.

NEW FEATURE.

I have an immense stock of MUZZLE AND BREECH-LOADING GUNS, at wholesale and retail, from $5 to $500.

Buggies, Carriages, and Wagons.

WOODRUFF & JOHNSON keep on hand, in my building, all styles of Buggies, Carriages and Wagons. My prices shall always be reasonable for cash.

sept14-1t

MARK W. JOHNSON,
P. O. Box 230.

INCORPORATED 1859.

GEORGIA HOME

(FIRE)

Insurance Company of Columbus, Ga.

CASH CAPITAL and ASSETS $510,000.

Losses paid in Atlanta since 1865, over $50,000!

NO TROUBLE IN ADJUSTING LOSSES—OBLIGATIONS PROMPTLY MET.

Among the many, refers to the following persons, to whom losses have been paid: Thomas J. Hightower. Samuel M. Inman, Dr. F. D. Thurman, M. & J. Hirsch, William Rich, Wm. Powers & Son, John A Stephens. Amos Fox, George W. Collier, J. C. Fincher, A. Alexander, J. S. Boyd, Dr. A. J. Bell, B. B. Crew, and City of Atlanta.

J. B. BRIDGES, Agent.

sep14— No. 4 James's Bank Block, Mayor's office, Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.

THOS. M. CLARKE & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

Hardware, Cuttlery, Guns, Saddlery, &c.

Goods Sold at Lowest Market Prices. Orders Solicited.

sep14—d1t

PHOTOGRAPHS

CAN BE COLORED PROMPTLY, and in the best style, by leaving them at MISS GREEN'S,
173 Peachtree street.

sep14-d3sun14th17th21—

ARCHER'S

Livery and Sale Stable,

CLINT TAYLOR, Proprietor.

Alabama street, near Broad,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Drovers can be accommodated with good Board at the Stable. sep14—d1t

ONION SETS, SEEDS,

AND

WAGONS, &c.

RECEIVING

White and Yellow Onion Sets,

Clover Seed,

Orchard Grass Seed,

Red Top Seed,

Timothy Seed,

One and Two-Horse Wagons,

Cotton Gins and Presses.

Call early, while you can get them, at

J. H. ANDERSON & CO.'S,

sep14-d&w1w 59 Alabama street.

NIGHT SESSIONS

WILL COMMENCE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, AT

MOORE'S

SOUTHERN BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

Corner Broad and Alabama Streets,

ATLANTA, GA.

EVERY YOUNG MAN SHOULD ATTEND.

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Taught in a manner unsurpassed by a superior Penman

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The best and most rapid practical methods. Business Forms, Business Practices, Commercial Law, etc. Students instructed separately, and received at any time. Send for The Business Advocate, containing terms, etc. sept14—3t

MATT. H. SANDWICH, Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Bankruptcy, Thomaston, Georgia. Will practice in the Flint Circuit and in the United States District Courts of Georgia. Office, in Cheney's Building.

Who Wants a Home Cheap?

TWO NICE COTTAGES FOR SALE, CHEAP.

PRICE—$3,000 and $4,000, on easy terms. Apply by addressing H., Box 229, Atlanta, Ga.

sep14—d1t

ROBERT CRAWFORD'S RENT LIST.

ONE LARGE BOARDING HOUSE, CENTRAL.

Eighteen Room House, Marietta Street	$60 00
Ten Room House, Marietta Street	40 00
Nine Room House, Ivy Street	35 00
Eight Room House, Decatur Street	35 00
Eight Room House, Washington Street	40 00
Six Room House, Church Street	20 00
Six Room House, Luckie Street	20 00
Five Room House, Ga. R. R. and Terry Street	25 00
Five Room House, Walton Street	25 00
Five Room House, Ivy Street	20 00
Five Room House, Pulliam Street	25 00
Five Room House, Cone Street	25 00
Five Room House, Loyd Street	25 00
Four Room House, Mangum Street	15 00
Four Room House, Garnett Street	20 00
Four Room House, Newton Street	15 00
Four Room House, Butler Street	16 00
Three Room House, Hunter Street	12 50
Three Room House, Magazine Street	12 00
Three Room House, Frazier Street	10 00
Three Room House, Walker Street	10 00
Three Room House, Wilson Street	8 00

A number of cheap tenement houses.

STORES.

One Store Room on Decatur Street.
Three Store Rooms on Marietta Street.
Three Store Rooms on Whitehall Street.

SECOND STORY ROOMS.

Seven Rooms on Alabama Street.
Seven Rooms on Broad Street.
Ten Rooms on Whitehall Street.
Eight Rooms on Decatur Street.
Eight Rooms on Marietta Street.

sep14-1f OFFICE NO. 4 WHITEHALL ST.

Three Nice Cottages

FOR SALE!

1 FOUR ROOM COTTAGE, with front verandah and rear stoop; well shaded, with good water and other benefits.

1 TWO ROOM CATTAGE, with rock basement; not finished; with all modern improvements.

The two above mentioned residences are located on Castleberry street, between Forsyth and M. & W Railroad, each containing ¼ of an acre, more or less.

ALSO.

1 BRICK COTTAGE, on Hayne street; 3 ROOMS finished, with all the necessary appurtenances, containing 1-6 of an acre, more or less.

If the above property is not sold at private sale in thirty days it will be disposed of at auction.

The above property will be sold by M. Haverty, for the purpose of paying his debts and starting anew in business. These are rare bargains.

All my creditors will send their bids to P. Walpole, Attorney at Law.

All debtors would do well to call and settle, as I mean business.

M. HAVERTY.

Sale by C. O. Hammock, Real Estate Agent.
sep14 deun-thurs-sun

Atlanta Property for Sale.

I WILL sell a bargain in the following central city property:

1. One house with 7 rooms, outbuildings, etc. Lot 50x180.

2. House with two store rooms below and four rooms above, and a two room kitchen. Lot 50x180, fronting on Decatur street, between Calhoun and Collins streets.

3. One four-room Cottage on Collins street. Lot 40x100.

This is all central property that rents well; never offered before. Terms—1-4 cash; balance in 6, 12 and 18 months, with 10 per cent. interest. Call and examine the property if you want a bargain.

sep14—d1t G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate Agent.

COME ONE, COME ALL & REGISTER!

ALL wishing to participate in our municipal elections are required to come to my office in the City Hall and register their names, where the books are now open for that purpose.

Atlanta, September 14th, 1873.

sept14—d3w FRANK T. RYAN,
City Clerk.

STRAY MULE.

STRAYED from my premises on Forest Avenue, in the City of Atlanta, about the 6th of September, a small, light-colored Bay Horse Mule, about 12 years old, compact, well made, and in good order. Any information concerning the mule will be thankfully received, and a liberal reward paid for its delivery to G. H. Holliday & Co., Mitchell Street, and the finder rewarded for the trouble.

sep14-d1w J. S. HOLLIDAY.

Announcement.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. E. WILLIAMS as a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court. sep14-te

(City Official Advertisements.)

Notice to Gas Fitters.

BY resolution of Council, August 29th, the Committee on Gas were directed to advertise for Sealed Proposals to extend Gas on Luckie street, west from Forsyth street, to the amount of $500; say 1,000 feet, more or less, 1½ inch pipe and (8) eight Lamps, Posts and Services, complete; Lamp Service ¾ inch, Main to be laid (2) feet deep, necessary drips to be put in without extra charge.

Also, (1) one new Lamp, Post and Service, to be put up on Decatur street, in front or near Pullum & Low's Drug Store.

Also, (1) one new Lamp, Post, and Service to be put up on the N. E. corner of Crew and Jones streets.

We desire that Proposals to furnish, erect and lay down the same, be directed to Frank Ryan, Clerk of Council, on or before Friday, 19th instant.

City reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

J. H. MECASLIN,
D. A. BEATIE,
J. F. MORRIS,
F. P. RICE,
G. T. DODD,
D. A. McDUFFIE,
J. N. LANGSTON,
Committee on Gas.

sep14—d3t

H. C. POPE,

Wholesale Druggist,

Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, - - Georgia.

sept4—d1t

Notice in Bankruptcy—No. 708.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in the matter of George Sharp.

All persons interested are notified to show cause, if any, before Register Black, at his office in Atlanta, on the 24th day of September, 1873, why said bankrupt should not be discharged from all his debts.

The 2d and 3d meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

sep14-1t. A. E. BUCK, Clerk.

$250,000 In Real Estate

For Sale.

$100,000 of which belongs to John R. Wallace, and can be purchased on the most reasonable terms—small amount of Cash and LONG TIME Notes.

We have, also, on the market some of the best Residences in the city. Property is looking up again, and now is the time to make investments.

WALLACE & FOWLER,
Real Estate Agents,
No. 1 Alabama street.

sep14—d1t

L. B. DAVIS. J. S. CLARK.

DAVIS & CLARK,

Fire Insurance Agents,

No. 33 Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

RESPONSIBLE COMPANIES.

ESTABLISHED RATES,

EQUITABLE AND PROMPT

ADJUSTMENT OF LOSSES.

Are authorized to Underwrite a prudent line on

Cotton Gin Risks.

We represent "THE ORIENT," Hartford, Conn.; "THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY," Memphis, Tenn.; and "THE HOPE," of Philadelphia, Pa.

sep14—d1f

GEORGIA, Campbell County.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WILLIAM R. WILKERSON having in proper form applied to me for permanent letters of administration on the estate of James H. Jordon, late of said county:

This is to cite all and singular the creditors and next of kin of James H. Jordon, to be and appear at my office, within the time allowed by law, and show cause, if any they can, why permanent administration should not be granted to William R. Wilkerson on James H. Jordon's estate.

Witness my hand and official signature, September 12, 1873.

R. C. BEAVERS, Ordinary.

sept14w4w (Printer's fee $4.)

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

ORDINARY'S OFFICE, September 13, 1873.

WHEREAS, WM. H. VENABLE applies for letters of administration on the estate of William R. Venable, late of said county, deceased.

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the November Term, 1873, of this Court, else letters will be granted the applicant.

DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary Fulton County.

sep14—w4w. Printer's fee $4.

215 Acres of Land in 5

SMALL FARMS.

I WILL sell a bargain in 215 acres of unimproved land, divided into 5 Small Farms on the Macon and Western Railroad, between Rough and Ready and East Point—10 miles South of Atlanta.

This land lies level and is well watered by springs and branches.

Each tract has some cleared land—remainder in woods. Call and see me.

sep14—d1t G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate Agent.

WANTED.

BY J. G. HOLLAND.

God give us men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor—men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue,
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking!
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog,
In public duty, and in private thinking;
For while the rabble, with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions and their little deeds,
Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land, and waiting Justice sleeps!

Important Bankrupt Decision.

BY JUDGE ERSKINE, OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

To Hon. Jno. Erskine, U. S. Judge:

The undersigned members of the bar respectfully ask for a copy of your opinion in the matter of Amos T. Akerman, assignee of Enoch Steadman, *vs.* Spence & Porter in bankruptcy, for publication:

Lucius J. Gartrell,	J. A. Anderson,
A. B. Culberson,	T. F. Black,
C. Peeples,	Madison Bell,
Jno. R. Conley,	W. B. Smith,
D. P. Hill,	Henry P. Farrow,
Reuben Arnold,	Geo. S. Thomas,
E. N. Broyles,	R. J. Cowart,
Sidney Dell,	Henry Hillyer,

S. B. Spencer.

UNITED STATES COURT ROOM,
ATLANTA, GA., September 11, 1873.

To Hon. L. J. Gartrell, A. B. Culberson, Esquire, and others:

In your note of the 10th instant, addressed to me, you request a copy of my opinion in the case of Akerman, assignee, *vs.* Spence & Porter, for publication. I take pleasure in complying with your request, and will instruct the Clerk to furnish you with a copy. Respectfully,

JOHN ERSKINE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA.

In re Enoch Steadman, a voluntary bankrupt.

ERSKINE J.—

March the 22d, 1873, Enoch Steadman, of Newton county in this district, filed in this court his petition and schedules, verifying that the schedules contained a statement of all his debts, etc., and an accurate inventory of all his estate and effects, assignable under the bankrupt act, whereupon he was adjudged a bankrupt by Register Murray, to whom the petition was referred. There being a failure to choose an assignee at the first meeting of creditors, the district Judge selected and appointed Hon. Amos T. Akerman assignee of the estate, on the 26th of April last; and two days thereafter he conveyed and assigned to him all the estate, real and personal, including all property and effects of whatever kind of which the bankrupt was possessed, interested in, or entitled to, on the 22d of March. Mr. Akerman accepted the trust, and entered upon the duties of his office.

On the 9th of May last, as assignee of said estate, he filed a petition in this court, against David W. Spence and Oliver S. Porter, residents of said Newton county. The petition, after setting forth the filing of the petition in voluntary bankruptcy by said Steadman, his adjudication, the failure of the creditors to choose an assignee, the appointment of the assignee by the district Judge, and the assignment of the estate to the appointee goes on to state: That among the property possessed by said Steadman, on the 22d of March, 1873, and then claimed by him as his own, was a tract of land in said county, on Yellow river, containing about four thousand three hundred acres, comprising divers farms, a valuable water power on said river, at Cedar Shoal, and two yarn factories, a saw mill at said shoal, and the machinery appurtenant thereto, a dwelling house and outbuildings, occupied by the bankrupt as a residence and store house, and many other buildings, and all known as the Steadman factory property. The petitioner further states: That said property at one time unquestionably belonged to Steadman, but was the subject of certain instruments entered into between him of the one part, and David W. Spence and Oliver S. Porter, in the month of September, 1871, which, as contended by Steadman, constituted an equitable mortgage of said property to said Spence & Porter, to secure certain debts owed to them by him, and, as construed by them, constituted a conveyance of said property from him to them, in fee, with a right to re-purchase in him, and a right of possession in him, until the 1st of January, 1874, on his compliance with certain conditions. That said instruments came for construction before the Supreme Court of Georgia, at the January term, 1873, in a litigation between the parties; and the court held it was a question of fact for the determination of a jury, whether the instruments constituted an absolute conveyance or a mortgage; and also held that Steadman was entitled to keep possession of said property, until the 1st day of January, 1874, provided he keep the property insured and pay the other parties two thousand dollars on the 1st day of April, 1873, and the same sum every three months thereafter, until January 1, 1874.

That immediately after Steadman was adjudged a bankrupt by the Register, he appointed him agent to take charge of said property, until the appointment of an assignee; that while Steadman was so holding the property and before the appointment of an assignee, to-wit: on the 15th of April, 1873, he was dispossessed of a part of said property, to-wit: of said factories, mills and machinery, and of most of said farms, by the Sheriff of said county, at the instance of Spence & Porter, who had caused to be issued by some State magistrate, a process against Steadman, as their tenant of said premises holding the same after the expiration of his tenancy, and caused the Sheriff to execute said process and eject Steadman from said part of the property, and to place themselves in possession of the same, and which possession they now hold. The petition further alleges, that the petitioner on the 3d of May last, demanded, as assignee as aforesaid, of Spence & Porter the immediate possession of said property, and they refused to yield to him the possession of the same. The petitioner further charges, that Spence & Porter by thus taking possession have put a stop to farming operations thereon and to the manufacturing of the machinery, and thereby and otherwise have greatly lessened the value of the bankrupt's estate; and that they knew when they instituted the proceedings, and obtained possession of the property, that Steadman had been adjudged a bankrupt, and was holding it as the agent of the district court under the appointment of the Register, and that said proceedings of Spence & Porter were taken without permission of the said district court of the United States. And in conclusion the petitioner avers that said proceedings of Spence & Porter were unlawful, and injurious to his rights, as assignee, and in contempt of this court, and he prays that a rule may be issued requiring them to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt of the authority of this court, and why the petitioner should not be placed in possession of said property by this court.

The court, on reading the petition, granted a rule nisi in accordance with the prayer, and the defendants, Spence & Porter, were served by the Marshal, on the 12th of May. And on the 31st of May they put in their answer to the petition and rule, and on the 20th of August they filed an amendment to it.

The answer disclaims and denies any purpose, design, or intention of committing any contempt, and that they were under no writ of injunction, order, judgment, or decree not to remove their tenant (Steadman) from their premises by local process; they state that Steadman was in fact their tenant, and that his term had expired, and that he had not surrendered possession according to law; they deny that he was or could be rightfully in possession, as the agent of the Register in bankruptcy, and that he (Steadman) could not divest himself of the character of tenant to the respondants, and hold against them as agent of another after the expiration of his term. And as to putting the assignee in possession, they set up the facts alleged in their answer to the bill of Steadman, referred to in the assignee's petition, as showing good and sufficient reasons to the contrary; and offer the answer and exhibits thereto annexed on the hearing of this matter; and that if the assignee has any right to the possession, he cannot enforce it in this summary method, but must resort to a regular action for that purpose. The amendment to the answer avers that the possession of which they deprived Steadman was, in fact, the same and identical one which he acquired from them, as their tenant, he having held the same continuously without break or intermission from the time he continued as such tenant, and that he never did, in fact, vacate or go out of possession of said premises until put out by the Sheriff, and never had up to that time divested himself of the character of tenant.

To remove tenants who are holding over after the expiration of their term or lease, is, under the provisions of the Code, (sections 4005–7) briefly as follows: When it is claimed that a party is thus holding over, and on demand, refuses, or omits to surrender the possession, the owner may go before a Judge or Justice of the Peace, describe the premises and make oath to the facts; upon which a warrant or process issues to the Sheriff to remove the tenant and place the owner in possession, unless the tenant shall arrest the proceedings by a counter affidavit that the lease or term has not terminated, and give bond for the payment of such sum and costs as may be recovered against him at the trial before the Superior Court.

Adopting this mode, Spence & Porter went before a State magistrate, described the lands, tenements, etc., alleged to be held over by Steadman—these lands, tenements, etc., being the same property which Steadman had, on the 22d of March, 1873, returned in his petition, and which he swore was then in his possession and under his control, but encumbered by a deed as security to Spence & Porter—they made their affidavits accordingly, stating that on the 19th of September, 1871, they made to Steadman a lease of these premises, with all the machinery therein and improvements thereon, for one year, to commence on the 1st of January, 1872, and to end on the 31st December, 1872; that they have demanded and desire possession of said property, which he is holding over, and that he refuses and neglects to deliver possession. On this the magistrate issued a warrant, directed to the Sheriff of Newton county, who, on the 15th of April last—the day of making the affidavits—removed Steadman from the occupancy of the premises and placed Spence & Porter in possession of the same.

It is not questioned that Steadman once owned this very property in fee; but Spence & Porter have always insisted that in September, 1871, they became the absolute owners of it by purchase from Steadman; while he, on the other hand, contended before the State courts—and the assignee does the same here—that such is not the legal fact; that although he made a deed in fee to it, and received from them a lease of the property at a named rent, yet that this was a mere devise, mutually entered into between them, and him to loan and borrow money at illegal interest, and to evade the usury laws. This controversy found its way into the Superior Court of Newton county. The court granted Steadman an injunction, restraining Spence & Porter from ejecting him, or from levying any *fi. fas.* upon any of his other property. This ruling came before the State Supreme Court for review, and on the 25th of February, 1873, MCCAY, J., speaking for the Court, said: "We cannot act upon the demurrer to the bill nor on the merits of the case, as it may finally be made before the jury [the usual mode of trial in chancery causes in Georgia] or before us." It also held that the Superior Court erred in enjoining the *fi. fas.* In concluding the decision the court said: "We are of the opinion that the facts, as they appear by the bill and answers, and by the proposition, lease and bond, justify the court in considering the complainant to have made out such a *prima facie* case of compliance with the real intent of the lease, as to authorize an injunction against his eviction, for his failure to pay the $10,000 instead of $8,000, for the rent of 1872, and that the injunction against his eviction should be continued until the 1st of January, 1874, provided he keep the property insured as agreed upon, and promptly pay $8,000 rent for 1873, in quarterly payments, on the 1st of April, July and October, and on the 31st of December, 1873, with the right to re-buy at the end of 1873, as provided in the bond, leaving the real truth of the amount of the rent [it being a point in dispute whether the true yearly rent was $8,000 or $10,000] for 1872 and 1873, as well as whether the transaction of September, 1871, was a mortgage or sale—the question of usury and other questions made to be finally settled by the jury on the trial. Judgment reversed with direction." Spence & Porter *vs.* Steadman, Ga. R. pamph. 22, (1873.)

As the legal effect of the lease from Spence & Porter to Steadman, was discussed, it is, perhaps, due to the counsel on both sides, that a synopsis of it be given, as a matter of illustration rather than a proof of fact: Steadman is to hold the described property for the term of one year, commencing from the 1st of January, 1872, and to continue to 1st of January, 1873, he to pay the annual rent of $10,000, payable at the expiration of every quarter, for which he gave his notes each for $2,500; lessors bind themselves to continue and extend said lease to 1st of January, 1874, provided he comply with certain obligations "hereinbefore and hereinafter" set forth, and the full payment on the 1st of January, 1873, of the $10,000; and if he also then pay $50,000 he is to receive from the lessors a clear title to the property; and if this lease continue to the 1st of January, 1874, and he, on or before that day pay $10,000 rent, and an additional $50,000, he is to receive from them a clear title to the whole property. And Steadman covenants to insure from fire in a responsible company, at his own expense, the machinery and buildings; and to do the necessary repairs at his own cost. But should he fail or refuse to comply with the terms of the lease, at the end of the first year, then he is to give immediate possession, without demand. And should the terms be complied with the first year and not the second—if lease extended—he binds himself, likewise, to yield immediate possession to the lessors.

The decision of the Supreme Court, reversing the ruling of the Superior Court and giving it instructions, was invoked by the assignee in his petition and in his argument to sustain his cause; while Spence & Porter, in their response, relied on the lease from them to Steadman; also on their answer to the bill filed by him against them in the State court, and *inter alia*, on the State law, as found in the Code, (already cited,) which confers on a lessor, or owner, the right to remove his tenant, who is holding over, and to re-enter the claimed premises. And they claimed that this local right was saved to them notwithstanding such tenant, or lessee, may have gone into bankruptcy (under the act of the Congress of the United States, passed March 2, 1867,) anterior to the termination of his lease, or the forfeiture of his term, and anterior, too, to the appointment of the assignee. Besides that although they relied on the the answer to the bill and the lease; yet they did not ask to go behind the opinion of the Supreme Court. Further, that the right to re-enter accrued to them by reason of the non-payment of the quarter's rent due, and owing to them on the 1st of April, 1873, so they had a right to remove Steadman who—although he had become a bankrupt on the 22d of March—was nevertheless their tenant holding over, when they removed him, by State process, on the 15th of April. Their learned counsel further insisted, that no act which they had done could make them guilty of a contempt, for neither order or writ of injunction ever was issued from this court to restrain them; nor had any writ gone forth commanding them to answer an action at law. And if the assignee had any injury to complain of, he had mistaken his remedy. While replying to the argument of Mr. *Bleckley*, Mr. *Akerman* expressed a willingness to rest his side of the case on the construction placed on the lease by the Supreme Court of Georgia; or to abide by such interpretation as might be given to it by the Federal Court;—submitting that should this court take the lease itself as a guide, whether, as Steadman had complied with the terms of the lease for the first year, and entered on the second, there could be such a breach of the terms of the lease, (for instance by the non-payment of rent, on the 1st of April, 1873,) as would work a forfeiture before the 1st of January, 1874. As to whether there really was a forfeiture of the lease, on the 1st of April last, or that there could be none until the 1st of January, 1874, is a matter which, from the view I entertain of the controversy between the assignee and the defendants, may be laid aside. But if it were essentially necessary for me to consider the question and arrive at an opposite conclusion, I should do so with that distrust which I feel would not be unbecoming, in a single Judge, when differing from a court so eminent as the Supreme Court of Georgia.

Earnest discussion was had as to whether Steadman performed his covenant to insure. But this has not become a point for decision, as Spence & Porter based their right to re-enter because of the non-payment of rent. And I think the language of the Supreme Court of the State, when nicely weighed, indicates that this covenant was not broken when the decision was made on the 25th of February, 1873. The learned Judge who pronounced the opinion said: "provided he keep the property insured, as agreed upon and promptly pay," etc.

From the hour Steadman filed his petition in bankruptcy he was divested of his estate, real and personal, in possession or in action; and the estate being assets for the payment of his debts, it must, by operation of the bankrupt law, be considered in *custodia leges*, as fully, indeed, as if the court had the prehensory power over it. Intermediate, the filing of the petition and the appointment of and conveyance of the estate to the assignee, it is the duty of the bankrupt to protect and preserve the estate for the benefit of his creditors; and if he have warning that it is threatened with invasion by strong hand, or he has knowledge of impending danger from local process, he may apply to the bankrupt court for such apprehensive remedy as may avert the approaching wrong; so he may, I apprehend, institute actions for any trespass to, or eloinment of the estate; when committed before the assignee has qualified, (if the estate remain in his care); and he may do so whether he be specially designated to collect, preserve and utilize the estate or not; it is a power incident to his trust, and the assignee may afterwards come in and be made plaintiff; for the rights of the creditors—so far as they affect the title or interest which the bankrupt had in the property at the time he filed his petition—are, by relation to that time, vested in the assignee.

I am not unaware of the doubts entertained by many of his authority to bring actions at law in the bankrupt court, under the circumstances instanced. It has been held (Jones *vs.* Leach, 1st B. R., 165; *In re.* Bowie, *Ib.* 185, and often by this court) that he may have an injunction to stay proceedings which might prove injurious to the interests of parties concerned in the distribution of the estate. And I have heard no sound reason advanced why, when the claim or demand is a legal one, he cannot bring an action at law in the name of the bankrupt as well as file a petition or bill on the equity side of the same court, in which the remedy he seeks is of an equitable nature. Before the appointment of the assignee, the bankrupt is the custodian of the estate, (unless the court order it into other hands); and his fiduciary relation to the general creditors requires affirmative care on his part, to gather up, guard and preserve the estate, until it is conveyed to the assignee. His trust resembles the office of a temporary administrator under the laws of this State, or of an administrator *ad colligendum*, whose duty is to collect and keep the estate of the deceased until an administrator is appointed: Code, Sec. 2456. Ventress *vs.* Smith, 10 Peters, 167.

From the very act of bankruptcy, the assignee has, by relation, the interest of the bankrupt in the estate; and, the privity of contract between the bankrupt and his creditors being from that time, transferred to the assignee, he has the same right, in my judgment, as an administrator, who has a property from the death of the intestate, and may declare generally *ut de bonis suis propriis.* Mr. Justice BRADLEY, in Goddard *vs.* Weaver, 6 N. B. R. 440, so succinctly and clearly states what interests vest in the assignee, that I will quote his own words: "The assignee of a bankrupt is not the assignee of his creditors, nor of all the judgments, executions, liens, and mortgages outstanding against his property. He takes only the bankrupt's interest in property, nor has he right, title, or interest which other parties have therein; nor any control over the same, further than is given expressly by the bankrupt act as auxilliary for the preservation of the bankrupt's interest for the benefit of his general creditors."

Unwillingness to accumulate details, has compelled me to omit adverting to some of the views presented by each of the learned counsel. But, as the arguments were, from the various matters which sprung up, in some degree discursive—though pointing toward the main controversy—I thought it due to them, to dwell somewhat on the way, before passing to the cardinal question in issue.

I will compress into a single sentence much of the scattered preceding data. Steadman was adjudged a bankrupt, on the 22d of March, 1873; on the 27th he was appointed to superintend the running of the mills, etc., until the appointment of an assignee; on the 15th of April, he was expelled from the premises, by the Sheriff, and Spence and Porter put in possession; on the 26th of April the assignee was appointed by the Judge, and on the 3d of May, he demanded of Spence and Porter the possession or the lands, tenements, etc., described in his petition, (of which I have given a summary), filed in this court, on the 9th of May last. They refused to answer the demand, and still hold possession. At the unsuccessful meeting of the creditors, on the 12th of April, they were present and proved debts before the Register.

The Court has no information whether the bankrupt had any knowledge, or notice whatever, of an intention to remove him. But, suppose he had notice—timely notice—and did not make application to this Court for preventive process; or, if he was clothed with authority by the fair intendment of the bankrupt act, to institute proceedings at law, against those who had dispossessed him, and he did not avail himself of a remedy, does either of these negative misprisions justify or excuse the conduct of Spence and Porter? I will endeavor to answer.

WOODS, J., in McCan *vs.* Norton, decided in the United States Circuit Court, at New Orleans, November Term, 1871—after quoting the first section of the bankrupt act,—said: "The exercise of the powers thus broadly conferred upon the Bankrupt Court, is inconsistent with the exercise of the same powers in any degree by a State Court."

In re Vogel, 2 B. R. 138. Vogel filed his petition and returned in the inventory, a stock in trade, at his store, of about $8,500; he surrendered to the Register, and was adjudged a bankrupt. Several mercantile firms brought actions of replevin for the goods, in State Courts; each writ alleging that Vogel had fraudulently obtained the goods by color of purchase; that no title passed to him, and that they claimed the goods, as owners. The Sheriff removed the goods from the store, and delivered them to the several plaintiffs in the replevin suits. Subsequently the assignee was appointed and demanded the goods of them; all refused to surrender the property. He then filed a petition in the Bankrupt Court, stating the facts and praying that the parties be directed to deliver to him the property so taken and received by them, or that attachments for contempt issue against them severally, for taking the property from the possession and control of the Court. They answered that they owned the goods, and that they never were the property of the bankrupt. BLATCHFORD, J., pronounced an able opinion on the questions involved, and ordered that the goods be delivered to the assignee; or, if sold by them, then that they pay the several values of the goods to him; or, in default, attachments for contempt would issue. This case came before Mr. Justice NELSON for review, and the decision of Judge BLATCHFORD was affirmed.

In the case of Freeman *vs.* Howe, 24 How. 450, the United States Marshal had levied a process of attachment upon property belonging to a party not named in the writ. The owner brought an action of replevin in a State Court and the Sheriff seized the property in the hands of the Marshal and delivered it to the owner. But the Supreme Court of the United States held, that the rightful owner could not receive possession of it by State process.

In the recent case of Buck *vs.* Colbrath, 3 Wall, 334—a case in almost every feature like Freeman *vs.* Howe—the Court said, that whenever property is in the custody of the Court, and under its control for the time being, "no other Court has a right to interfere with the possession, unless it be some Court which may have a supervisory control over the Court whose process has first taken possession, or some superior jurisdiction in the premises."

To compel an equal distribution of the estate of the bankrupt among all his creditors, is the policy and aim of the Bankrupt Law. Therefore, to permit one creditor to obtain an advantage over other creditors, would not only provoke unseemly contests, but would be a fraud upon the very law itself; and, doubtless, it was to prevent this very struggle for precedence, that the law gives the title of the assignee a relation back to the act of bankruptcy—the filing of the petition. Steadman became a bankrupt on the 22d of March, and on the 15th of April, Spence and Porter caused the warrant of the State Magistrate to be executed by putting him out and themselves in. These acts were done ten or eleven days prior to the appointment of the assignee. With these facts, and the authorities cited before the mind, how can it be said that the execution of the process withdrew the property from the custody of this Court, and gave a rightful possession to Spence and Porter?

But it was urged on their part, that the condition in the lease being broken by Steadman, on the 1st of April, 1873, the estate reverted to them on their re-entry on the 15th of April, under a State process; that notwithstanding he was a declared bankrupt at the time of the re-entry, he nevertheless, continued their tenant—tenant at sufferance—until they removed him. The argument cannot be defended, for whatever right the landlord had in the premises, on the 22d of March, passed absolutely into the custody of the law, and under the control of the Bankrupt Court. Suppose there were a condition annexed to a lease that the terms shall be void on the bankruptcy of the lessee, and that the lessor may re-enter for the breach; and the lessee files his petition in the Bankrupt Court under the Act of March 2d, 1867, and avers in his inventory or schedule, "that the very premises so leased, are in his possession and enjoyment; and, though he might be mistaken in his tenure, or believe that the condition was illegal or contrary to public policy, or he may contemplate a fraud, still the lessor could not evict him and regain the possession by State process; he must seek his remedy in the National Court. It may be said to be a hardship to compel the lessor in such a case, to pursue his right in a Federal, instead of a State Court, when the end might be obtained as well in the latter, as in the former tribunal. But Congress must possess the choice of means, and must be empowered to use any means which are in fact conducive to the exercise of a power granted by the Constitution, for example—"to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States." Constitution U. S. Art. 1, Sec viii. 5.

At the time Steadman was dispossessed of the possession of the property, it was in the custody of this Court, and any interference with it, unless by the permission of this Court, was a contempt of its authority, and I so decide. Therefore, the said David W. Spence and Oliver S. Porter, must, within twenty days from the entry of an order on this decision, deliver to the assignee, the identical lands and tenements, and all other property and effects of every kind and description, so taken.

In default thereof, attachments must issue as prayed for.

Filed September 10, 1873.

* * *

THE SHAKERS.

Notes of a Visit to a Peculiar People—Their Worship and Every-Day Life.

The Cranky Folks who Believe in Celibacy.

MOUNT LEBANON, N. Y., August 30.—On the line of the New York and Harlem Extension Railroad, 150 miles north from New York city, is a fertile and beautiful valley, bounded on the east by the Berkshire hills, and on the west and south by the west range. The valley reaches from Lebanon Springs to within a few miles of Albany on the northwest, and is itself a succession of undulating hills and vales. About a mile from Lebanon Station, overlooking this wide extent of country, is Mount Lebanon, on the side of which are the dwellings and about 7,000 acres of land belonging to that mystical body of celibates called the Shakers.

The Mount Lebanon Society of Shakers is the principal of eighteen similar societies scattered in various States of the Union. The order is the outgrowth of a sect which arose in Manchester, England, in 1747, and was transferred to this country in 1774 by Ann Lee, who, under the guidance of a vision, left England for America, accompanied by eighteen brethren and sisters, and founded the first society at Watervliet, near Albany, where she died in 1784, and where lie her bones. The founders of the order were Quakers, with whom the Shakers still agree in the essential elements of their faith—in their rejection of the civil and ecclesiastical authority and military service, their objection to taking oaths, and to the use of superfluous dress and speech, their rejection of the sacrament and the common courtesies of society, and in their belief in the revelations of the Holy Spirit. The marrying and giving in marriage they drop, live as celibates in the same household in brotherly and sisterly love, abandon all private property for the common good, having, like the early Christians, "all things in common."

Last Saturday evening I reached Lebanon Springs, in company with a friend. Sunday morning found us among the multitude who throng to see their peculiar form of worship. Although mid-August, the wind blew over the hills with October keenness. A drive of a mile from the station and the foot of the mount is reached. The ascent is gradual, and the roadway bordered on either side with rich Shaker farms under the highest state of cultivation. Above the summit rise the sombre perspectives of the Shaker buildings. On this day, the broad street dividing the village was crowded with vehicles of every grade, from the farmer's wagon to the most aristocratic coach, their occupants all bent on the same errand of eager curiosity.

The Shaker meeting-house is a perfectly plain, white, wooden building, one-story high, closed with a low, arched roof, unadorned with steeple or belfry.

One Shaker brother was on hand at an early hour, acting as usher and regulator of the sexes. As the hour for service approached, the eastern door noiselessly opened. A band of sixteen sisters entered and on tip-toe with a sort of swaying motion crossed the floor, which was polished up to enamel to opposite end of the room. They were uniformly clad in pearl-gray dresses of a rich, thin fabric, having coat-sleeves, round waists from which hung straight skirts in overlapping plaits reaching nearly to the top of their low shoes of black cloth, leaving just enough of space to reveal the immaculate stocking. Folded over the shoulders in the form of a half square were spotless neckerchiefs of white muslin. The eldresses wore silk crossed on the breast over chemisettes of white linen, buttoned closely to the throat, where they were banded with high collars reaching to the chin. The hair was shingled closely to the head, over which were worn skull-caps of white lace. The first two entered in single file, the others followed by twos. They seated themselves on the benches, two at the end of the room, two at the side, three nearer the center, four immediately in front of them, and five in front of these. When all were seated each unfolded a large white handkerchief which she carried, laid it across her lap, and rested upon it her folded hands. Other bands entered at intervals in a similar manner. Some wore shaker sun-bonnets and white or pale blue shawls, which they took off and hung upon the pegs. The part of the room devoted to women was soon filled. For some moments there was general silence. The white reflection from their caps and neck drapery gave to the faces of these women the waxen hue of death, and as they sat side by side in statuesque repose they seemed like so many resurrected bodies awaiting the ascension. Presently there was a shuffling sound. The brothers tip-toed in, and in the twinkling of an eye all was changed. By this time the outside pressure for entrance was great, and the brother usher blushed in his efforts to keep the commingling men and women of the mundane sphere from together entering the male door. When all were seated the Shakers and Shakeresses advanced and formed separate lines through the center of the hollow square, the front columns headed respectively by Elder Frederick and Eldress Antoinette. After the intoning of a hymn by all the assembled order, one of the brothers stepped from the ranks and uttered a few words of thanksgiving. A second hymn was followed by a request from another brother that no levity be indulged in by the assembly during the service. Elder Frederick Evans then advanced, and facing the assembled strangers, proceeded to address them, first alluding to the principles of the Shakers' faith, "the basis of which," he said, "was to transfer the back brain to the top brain, or in other words, to despise the pleasures of the body and to seek offspring of the soul." He denounced the present system of marriage as one of corruption, though not opposed to it under right conditions, and advocated celibacy as the higher life for men and women. He rebuked women for their extravagance in dress, and ridiculed their absurd fashions—"their false hair and great hereafters. Compared with the ancient Greek ideal, they would be regarded as monstrosities, requiring the name of woman written under them to know what they were." To the men he said: "You are a set of tyrants, every one of you, and you hold those women under you like the slaveholders of the South held their slaves. The social evil is the cause of your infernal government. The Shaker women manage their own concerns as well as the men do theirs." Closing his remarks with a sharp rebuke for fining women $100 for voting, he exhorted his followers to praise God with zeal, and resumed his place among the elders, who, with the deacons and eldresses and deaconesses, formed into two separate circles in the center of the room and sang lively songs, while the others, in double lines marched round them in a kind of slow dance, moving their extended hands in time with the music.

The dance concluded, a fair young sister made an almost inaudible speech. She was followed by Eldress Antoinette, who gave a fervent exhortation, in clear, sympathetic voice, full of warning and entreaty. The audience, who had listened throughout the service with great deference, was then dispersed.

The next day we saw something of their every-day life, while being received for a few hours by the North family, who occupy three large substantial houses. We reached them about one o'clock and were received by Eldress Antoinette, who extended to each a warm hand of welcome and invited us to rest in a pleasant sitting-room, plainly furnished, but the perfection of sweetness. She presently conducted us to an opposite building, where in a small, neat room upon a mahogany table were delicious brown and white bread, sweet fresh butter and cream, warm meet and vegetables, preserved fruits and pastry spread in generous quantity, and simply but deliciously cooked. Here we dined alone and were waited upon by another sister, with beautiful dark eyes and rosy cheeks, who, before bidding her visitors farewell, said to the younger, "The world can give no happiness compared to that realized by the pure life of a celibate."

Eldresss Antoinette is a handsome woman of sixty years, though looking not more than fifty. She has great natural ability, a highly-cultivated mind, and familiar acquaintance with the ways of the outside world and some of its conspicuous residents. She is interesting and sparkling in conversation, and is associated with Elder Evans as the editress of the *Shaker and Shakeress*, a high-toned monthly, published by the United Society. During the afternoon she conducted us through two of their largest buildings, in one of which are many industrial departments, such as knitting, spinning, cloth and straw weaving, were the younger sisters were engaged, and by whom we were invariably met by smiling faces of welcome. As a mark of favor we were allowed to inspect the well-filled larder and improved culinary and labor-saving conveniences, many of which the Shakers have originated. We then visited the barn, which is a model of convenience. It is three stories high, and is built on the side of a hill, so that wagons are driven into the third story from the roadside. The lower story is appropriated for stalling cattle.

We scaled the ladder leading from the third story, and stepped out on the roof, which commands the entire Shaker village—work-shops, barns, store-houses, gardens, orchards and farms. The New Lebanon Society numbers five hundred brothers and sisters, in all, eight families. A large proportion of their land is devoted to fuel, timber, and sheep, and the cultivation of the Shaker garden seeds, herbs, and fruits so famed for their quality.

Elder Frederick Evans, who is a native of England, has been for forty years, a leading member of this order.

In conversation with him, we learned that there are some seventy communities on the basis of the Shaker principles in America. Where several of these communities have lands adjoining, they form a society—some societies being composed of eight families, others of three or four, and so on, there being in all about seventy small communities holding their property in common, in which the males and females enjoy equal rights and privileges, are equally represented in the government of the society or the community, all the offices being filled equally by males and females standing in correspondent relation.

A foundational idea of their belief is that deity itself is dual—a heavenly father and a heavenly mother reigning over this world of ours—and that therefore all true normal government should be based upon the same foundation, recognizing the existence of the two permanent elements in humanity—the male and the female. That the second appearing of Christ in the person of Ann Lee, who founded the Church of God on the earth and styled herself "Ann the Word." The Christ-spirit was that which was promised when man fell—that the seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's head; that Christ is a sphere surrounding deity—the seventh sphere—and stands in relation to all the globes in existence, with all the inhabitants of the countless worlds that roll in our astronomical universe.

The Shakers are ruled entirely by spiritual principles and teachings, their tenets, as they claim, being strengthened daily by intercourse with the spirit world.—*N. Y. World.*

* * *

A FEMALE SWIMMING MATCH.—A swimming match between ten young ladies took place on the Harlem river on Saturday. The prize was a silk dress valued at $175, and the distance a mile. The winner was Miss Delilah Goboess, of Philadelphia, who accomplished the distance in forty minutes. A Miss Donan led for some time, but resigned her chance for the prize to aid in the rescue of a young man who had fallen into the water. The spectators presented Miss Donan with a gold watch, as a reward for her bravery.

AN ELECTRICAL EPISODE.

How the Virginia Democratic Convention Got Madly Enthused Over Withers.

An Old Time Virginia Polical Jubilee.

The third and most important picture is the surrender of Withers when the nomination of Lieutenant Governor was forced upon him. The suggestion was made to him at breakfast time, but he had refused peremptorily to entertain it. Early, Fitz Lee, and other warm friends concurring heartily in the rejection. The matter once bruited could not be stayed. Younger and more impulsive men took it up, urged and entreated him, forced him into a carriage, and when it reached the theater so surrounded and crowded the vehicle that the hackman had to beg them not break it in pieces. One after another of his friends gave way and advised him to accept. More worried than shaken in his purpose still to refuse, he ascended the steps at the rear entrance of the theater. The first man he met was General Early.

"I know you will stand by me," said Withers.

Old Jubal, shaking his long, grey beard, replied in his peculiar drawl: "I don't see what you are to do but to give it up. You have little idea what is going on yonder," pointing toward the auditorium. "I reckon you'll have to shoulder your musket, go to the front, and fight wherever they want you to fight."

I chanced to enter the parquette just as Withers, emerging from behind the scenes, received the thunderburst of acclamation from the great audience, which rose as one man, and with waving hats cheered as if they would tear the very roof off. It was long before the people could be stilled. Then came Stanhope Flournoy's unpremediated (for none of all this was down in the bills) but impassioned, and, indeed, beautiful appeal. At its close, the audience marked its approval by another deafening burst of applause. Mortal man could not withstand this. Withers advancing toward the foot lights, in a few happily-chosen sentences (who would not have been inspired in like circumstances?) announced his unconditional surrender. He never looked more handsome or more noble; his capitulation was a conquest of the highest order, and that one hour of life must have been worth more to him than a thousand ordinary gubernatorial nominations.

I doubt if such a scene could have occurred anywhere else but in Virginia. I am glad I saw it. It made me love and admire the people of this dear old State more than I ever did. Many exhibitions of enthusiasm have I witnessed. I was in Philadelphia at Henry Clay's last grand reception there, and in New York when Broadway, a sea of heads from Bowling Green to Union Square, roared its welcome to the Hungarian patriot, Kossuth; but a demonstration of affection so spontaneous, so thrilling and overpowering as that which greeted Robert E. Withers on the memorable morning of August 7, 1873, I never saw and scarcely expect to see again. A Northern gentleman, who happened to be present, said that in all his experience he had never seen anything comparable to it.

WITHERS' MAGNETISM.

That the feeling manifested in the convention was not a transient excitement was proven by the round after round of applause which Colonel Withers received when he appeared on the stage at the late ratification meeting—a grand success, by the way

Relics from Georgia.

Mr. William M. Kinley has forwarded to the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, some valuable antique relics, with the following explanatory letter:

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., August 8, 1873.

Joseph Henry, Esq., Secretary Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR—By express I send you a precious box containing one simple Indian pitcher, Oconee; two thrice-perferated auger-bored stone, implements, ancient stone work, showing these ancient had the spiral auger hard enough to bore the hardest flint. The spiral thread is as perfect and regular as any screw. The auger, even used to bore wood, is one of the highest evidences of civilization. What shall we say of the auger to bore flint? Above all, I send you my Oconee funeral urn, about which I before wrote you. I held it back to gratify public curiosity here, and to get the missing fragments of the broken lid. When plowed up it still contained human relics, distinguishable pigeon's feet and toes, which soon perished by exposure to air, showing air had never had any access before, and that it was hermetically sealed and both air and water tight. I call your special notice to the structure of the urn: First, its graceful form, equal to any pattern; second, its composition, very thin, and yet consisting of three very distinct layers; inside white, hard, thin enamel, perfectly air and water tight; the middle layer about the thickness of fine calf skin leather; a foundation for the inner and outer coatings consisting black, sandy matter, hard; third, the outer coat, graphic clay, kept in condition for writing on during the whole process of the writer's eloborate work, until he could write the whole record. This written surface, if translated, would be as large as the page of an ordinary newspaper. These three layers, strata and coatings, are united by the highest science. Fearing this precious American antique may get burned, or, worse, broken here, I send it you and the Smithsonian Institution, as the best depositories thereof, and hoping that your future collections, will enable some new Champollion or Young to read and translate the lost language, whose characters, I think, are written on this vase, I beg you to deposit it with the Georgia collection in the museum of the institution.

Very respectfully yours,
WM. M. KINLEY.

MORE POLITICAL REVELATIONS.—It is reported that the late George N. Saunders left a number of manuscripts and memoranda of persons and things with whom and which he had come in contact, and that the papers will be arranged and published in due season. Hardly any man of his time has had more intimate knowledge of the political events of the last thirty or forty years, and his revelations of Washington life, if faithfully made, would certainly prove sensational. It used to be said before the war, that Saunders had a larger variety and number of odd experiences than any resident of the National Capital.

He often threatened, it is said, to write a book for the edification of future generations; and a report that he has left materials for such a publication is not at all improbable. He was on the most intimate terms with Webster, Jackson, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Cass, Van Buren, and all the prominent statesmen and politicians North and South. Judicious use of the extensive information which he had must make an attractive and instructive volume.—*Chicago Tribune.*

☞ Blackwood dares to assert that every man who is not a monster, a mathemetician, or a mad philosopher, is a slave of some woman or other.

HAPPY CAROLINA.

Drunken Cuffee as a Specimen Radical Tax Collector.

A gentleman who had traveled extensively in the South since the war relates some rich stories of his observations in reconstructed South Carolina. The following, given verbatim, will show one of the happy results of negro supremacy: "Riding one day through a sparsely settled section of the district then (mis?) represented in Congress by A. S. [S.] Wallace I was surprised to find an unusual assemblage of men, on horseback and a foot at a cross road which I was approaching. At first view it appeared to be a sporting match or a militia muster, but on reaching the spot I perceived that the magnet of attraction for the assemblage was an old-fashioned family carriage, drawn by a pair of cadaverous mules, which stood among the chinquepin bushes by the roadside. On the front seat of the vehicle sat a little weasel faced man, who had upon his lap a huge account book, in which he made entries, as from time to time he received small packages of dirty shinplasters from the bystanders. Behind him, reclining at full length, was a big, burly negro, whose feet (literally a foot each) were elevated so that they almost brushed the ears of the little man in front.

"Amazed at this extraordinary exhibition I asked a gentlemanly looking person for an explanation. 'Oh, it is only a tax-gathering,' said he, and with a smile, 'We are paying tribute to Cæsar—old Cæsar Moses—whom you see in the carriage.' 'Why, have you a colored collector?' 'Yes, sir, or rather I should say Governor Scott has a negro collector. We have none; the white men of South Carolina, sir, have very little share in selecting the officials who govern them.' 'But who is the little man who seems to be doing the business?'' 'He is a long fellow, sir, formerly a grocery keeper's clerk. He now acts as coachman and clerk for the darky. Old Cæse, who cannot write his own name, is obliged to give half his salary to Scruggs to attend to business for him.' 'What salary does he get?' 'One thousand dollars and perquisites. During this conversation 'Old Cæse' arose to a point of order. A meek-looking countryman had asked if State money would be received for taxes.

The negro was too drunk to sit upright, but heard the question, and pulling aside the curtains, presented a bleared, sensual countenance which ought to procure him admission to the penitentiary without a warrant. 'No! No, sir-ee!' he began in a maudlin tone, 'We don't take no State money; we don't want dat trash. Don't want nuffin but the greenback, we don't. You jist fork out de greenback, dat's all we asks o' you.'

"The coachman, however, had been thumbing a greasy copy of the statutes, and he now whispered to his employer that State money was receivable for State taxes.

"Don't know nuffin 'bout dat,' growled the negro. 'I know my business. Sam Melton, the Atturning-Ginerl, he told me not to take nuffin but the greenbacks. Dat am my gospel. You feller, just fork out the taxes, dat's all.' And presently he subsided into his free and easy position, with his feet at the little man's ear as before. The latter disregarded his orders and took the farmer's money, being evidently accustomed to old Cæse's ways.

I had seen a good deal of negro rule in the South, but this spectacle saddened me, notwithstanding its ludicrous features. From my observation I am satisfied that every dollar paid for taxes in South Carolina runs at least twenty different risks of being stolen before it reaches the treasury, and is certain to be stolen after it gets there."

THE EUROPEAN PILGRIMAGE

Six Hundred English Devotees En Route to the Miraculous Centre.

Archbishop Manning Blesses the Modern Crusaders—"The Present State of Europe Cannot Last Long."

LONDON, September 2, 1873.—Six hundred pilgrims left London to-day for Paray-le-Momal.

Most Rev. Archbishop Manning, of Westminster, delivered a solemn address to the assembled devotees yesterday.

ORGANIZATION AND EPISCOPAL APPROVAL OF THE PILGRIMAGE.

The English pilgrimage has been organized under the auspices of a very influential committee, at the head of which are found the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Denbigh, the secretary being Lord Walter Kerr. The movement, which is believed to have originated solely among the laity, has the sanction of the Roman Catholic Bishops, Archbishop Manning having already sent a special letter of written approval to the committee, in which he says:

I have heard with great joy of the desire among our laity to make a pilgrimage from England to Paray-le-Monial. It is an act of faith in the sight of the world, which seems every day becoming more and more unconscious of the presence and power of God. The defiance and derision with which the world has treated the pilgrimages in Italy, Germany, Belgium and France is an explicit reason for the Catholics of England to claim their share also in their inheritance of our common cause. Moreover it will be a witness to the power of prayer, which has of late, like all other supernatural facts, been tossed to and fro in the hands of our men of culture. Lastly, it will not fail to hasten the day when the reign of wrong shall cease. The present state of Europe cannot last long; and men will find that they will have to pay dear for the dishonor they have heaped upon the Vicar of Jesus Christ.

ROUTE OF DEVOTEES.

The pilgrimage, as the Herald is advised by the cable, started from London to-day, September 2. The pilgrims will reach Paray-le-Monial on Wednesday, and, having performed their devotions at the shrine on Thursday, may, if so disposed, find themselves back in London by Friday night or Saturday morning, 6th instant. The movement is the subject of great interest both in Great Britain and abroad.

☞ In allusion to the blonde-loving Lord Londsborough, whom report has credited with a loss of £5,000 last season by "Babil and Bijou," at Covent Garden, the London Orchestra says: "I like the sort of thing about the stage," he will tell you, "and so I take a house. I am not so precious a simpleton as to suppose the business will pay, but it is an amusement. Other fellahs keep a yacht, or a race-horse, or a pack of hounds, and, since it pleases me, why should not I spend my money in keeping a theatre."

☞ The National Zeitung states that "Count Walterskirchen, formerly attached to the Austrian Embassy in Paris, was killed in one of the recent combats of the Carlists against the Spanish troops. Knowing himself to be attacked with an incurable malady, he took service among the followers of Don Carlos, with hopes of being sooner delivered from his sufferings."

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8.20 o'clock, A. M
Leaves Atlanta	8.15 " A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	5.45 " P. M
Arrives at Augusta	5.30 " P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	2.15 " P. M
Leaves Atlanta	6.00 " P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	11.15 " P. M
Arrives at Augusta	3.15 " A. M

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 00 P. M
Leaves Stone Mountain	6 45 A. M
Arrives Atlanta	8 00 A. M
Arrives Stone Mountain	6 15 P. M

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	6:00 P. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	1:10 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	8:30 A. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	4:38 P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	3:45 P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	11:20 P. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	5:45 A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:20 P. M

DALTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta	4:35 P. M
Arrives at Dalton	12:30 A. M
Leaves Dalton	12:40 A. M
Arrives in Atlanta	9:50 A M

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	11 30 P M
Arrives at West-Point	4 10 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward)

Leaves West Point	1 40 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	5 40 P M

NIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leave Atlanta	12 30 P M
Arrive at West Point	8 20 P M

NIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward.)

Leave West Point	2 05 A M
Arrive at Atlanta	9 30 A M

Macon and Western Railroad.

DAILY ACCOMMODATION EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

Leaves Atlanta	7:00 A M
Leaves Macon	9:10 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	5:48 P M
Arrives at Macon	3:40 P M

NIGHT PASSENGER—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	1:40 P M
Leaves Macon	11:00 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	5:43 A M
Arrives at Macon	7:20 P M

Air-Line Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leave Atlanta	7 45 A M
Arrive at Charlotte	2 30 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Charlotte	4 30 A M
Arrive at Atlanta	11 15 P M

The Great Southern
PASSENGER AND MAIL
ROUTE!

VIA
ATLANTA and AUGUSTA!
TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE
Daily Through Passenger Train.

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses
On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.
CONDUCTORS on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The Quickest Time and Sure Connection made by this Route.
Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from
New Orleans, Mobile,
Montgomery, Columbus,
and Atlanta
TO
Richmond, Baltimore,
Washington, Philadelphia,
and New York.
BY
Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta
AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS
ON
ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA
BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a
Splendid Line of Steamships,
From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships
Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are
Unrivaled on the Coast.
Through Tickets on Sale at
MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA
TO
NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS
S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24-dtf

SOUTHERN
TERRA COTTA WORKS.

THE undersigned have their works in full operation and are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Terra Cotta Works, such as Window Caps, Enrichments for Cornice, such as Brackets, Medaallion, and everything in the Architectural line. Also, Chimney Tops, Vases, Flower Pots, Statuary, etc., etc. Also Manufacturers of
SEWER PIPE
from 3 inches to 30 inches in diameter. Also, interior decoration, such as
Centre Pieces, Cornice, etc.
We will guarantee all the work that we undertake to execute to give entire satisfaction.
may31—d1y PELLEGRINI & CASTLEBERRY.

AT TOCCOA CITY.
LIVERY STABLE
BY THOMPSON & STEELE,
WHERE may be found, at all times, good stock and comfortable vehicles, with safe and accommodating drivers, ready to convey visitors to the various points of interest in the vicinity. Charges reasonable. aug13-d1m

SENOIA HOTEL,
SENOIA, GEORGIA.
W. B. STILLWELL, Proprietor
may18—dtf

The Live Stove House of the South.

I have returned from the East, where I have purchased
THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED STOCK
—OF—
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,
AND WOODEN WARE,
Tin Plate, Sheet Iron & Tinners' Findings,
HOLLOW-WARE AND STOVES,
Ever Brought to this Market.

I have now in Stock and expect to arrive soon,

30,000 pounds No. 26 and 27 Stove Pipe Iron,
10,000 pounds No. 26 and 27 Pan Iron,
20 bundles Russia Iron,
200 bundles assorted Wire,
1,000 pounds Block Tin,
1,000 pounds Solder,
750 Jno. Savory's Light English Ware—
Wash Pots and Dinner Pots—assorted sizes.
2,000 Stove Pots—assorted sizes,
1,000 Waffle Irons,
2,000 Tea Kettles,
2,000 Fry Pans,
2,000 Griddles,
4,000 pounds Sad Irons,
1,000 Ovens, Skillets and Lids—Jno. Savory's Light English Ware,
250 Loyal Cook Stoves,
150 CHARTER OAK COOK STOVES,
150 Matchless Cook Stoves,
150 No. 6 and 7 Demand Cook Stoves,
150 Atlanta Cook Stoves,
200 Best Cook Stoves,
50 Star Cook Stoves,
350 Heating Stoves, all styles and sizes,
250 Coal Hods,
500 Grates—Plain and Enamelled,
50 Fluting Machines—Latest Improved Styles,
50 Fancy Coal Hods and Vases,
350 dozen Juniper Buckets,
150 dozen Blue Buckets,
150 nests Tubs,
100 dozen Sifters,
50 dozen Coffee Mills,
25 dozen Heavy Horse Buckets,
50 dozen Bread Trays,
50 nests Wood Bowls,
100 nests Wood Measures,
50 racks Sugar Boxes,
25 nests Flour Pails,
50 dozen Brooms,
500 Brittania Dippers,
The largest lot of TIN-WARE ever in the city.
An elegant stock of PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY,

I am prepared to offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO MERCHANTS and DEALERS.
Thanking the public for past patronage I respectfully soilicit a continuance of the same.

L. B. LANGFORD,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia.
aug31—dtf

Judson's Marble Works,
ATLANTA, GA.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Italian and American Marble.
Monuments, Box Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, Iron Railing for Grave Enclosures, Granite, etc.
Office and works, corner of LOYD and ALABAMA STREETS, opposite O. H. Jones & Co's. Sale and Livery Stables.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
Prices reasonable.
Terms cash.
Address D. N. JUDSON,
aug10-ly Atlanta, Ga.

ATTENTION, SPORTSMEN
New York State Sportsmen's Association.
Extracts from "Report of Committee on Standard for Shot."
"ALL manufacturers will have eventually to conform, when sportsmen require that their shots shall compare with the *standard of excellence* which your committee has fixed.
"Upon the most critical examination, your committee have determined to adopt as the "AMERICAN STANDARD" the scale presented to us by Messrs. Thos. Otis Le Roy & Co., of New York.
R. NEWELL, Chairman.
N. M. SMITH,
F. G. SKINNER.
Sportsmen and dealers desirous of having the above SCALE, or any information relative thereto, can promptly obtain the same by applying to THOS. OTIS LE ROY & CO., New York. june28-decd3m

Barlow House,
AMERICUS..........GEORGIA,
IS FIRST-CLASS AND IN BUSINESS CENTER.
WILEY JONES, Proprietor.
sep8—dtf

Hocker Female College
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.
WELL selected course of Study. Special department for all the ornamental branches. Faculty large, able and experienced. Extensive grounds for recreation. Excellent buildings, 160 by 88 feet, four stories, containing 125 apartments—commodious chapel, nice recitation, ornamental, play and bath rooms: warmed by steam and lighted with gas. Only two young ladies occupy a room. Cost of improvements over $100,000 00.
Charges as low as any school offering equal advantages in the United States. Fall Term commences SEPTEMBER 8th, 1873.
REFERENCES: Eld. Robert Milligan, Eld. J. W. McGarvey, Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Lexington, Ky.; Hon. Jas. B. Beck, Washington, D. C.; Col. J. P. Johnson, Galt House, Louisville, Ky.
For catalogues, address J. M. HOCKER, Proprietor.
ROBT. GRAHAM, Eld., Pres't.
aug8-deodtw T. L. HOCKER, Secretary.

NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

WOODRUFF & JOHNSON
HAVE established a Repository at Mark W. Johnson's Agricultural Building, corner of Alabama and Forsyth sts, where they are now receiving a fresh stock of Carriages, Buggies and Wagons, from some of the best manufactories in America, and made especially to their order, for this market. The Woodruff Buggy, which is justly celebrated for its great durability and light draft, will be one of the specialties of this Repository. It is the intention of this firm to supply good warranted work, at the lowest possible price, making it an inducement for parties living at a distance from Atlanta to come here to purchase, or send their orders. Any style of Carriage or Buggy made to special order, at short notice.
W. W. WOODRUFF. MARK W. JOHNSON.
aug24-dtf.

For Sale.
WE WILL SELL THE TYPE, PRESS, STANDS, CASES, &c., of the Sun Office, at a great bargain
july15-tf W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.

KENNESAW HOUSE,
MARIETTA, GEORGIA.
BY FLETCHER & FREYER.
THIS first-class house has elegant fare and fine rooms. Marietta is a favorite summer resort. Terms reasonable. july13-dtf

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'
SAPOLIO
is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.
SAPOLIO
for Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.
SAPOLIO
for Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing curtains and carpets.
SAPOLIO
cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire house, better than Soap. No slopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.
SAPOLIO
for Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.
SAPOLIO
is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens without scratching.
SAPOLIO
Polishes Brass and Copper Utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.
SAPOLIO
for Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.
SAPOLIO
removes Stains from Marble Mantles, Tables and Statuary, from Hard finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.
SAPOLIO
removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woolen fabrics.
There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.
HAND SAPOLIO
a new and wonderful effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.
HAND SAPOLIO
as an article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation" of all dirt, opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.
HAND SAPOLIO
Cleanses and Beautifies the Skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.
HAND SAPOLIO
is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.
HAND SAPOLIO
removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the Skin White and Soft, and giving to it a "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by any Cosmetic known.
HAND SAPOLIO
costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and every body should have it. You will like it.
DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS.
Buy it of your merchant if he has it or will procure it for you. If not, then write for our Pamphlet. "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'
20 PARK PLACE, N. Y.
aug29—d&w8m

SOUTHERN NURSERY,
IRWIN & THURMOND.
WE are offering to the public a selection of Fruit adapted to the Southern climate, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Quinces, Grapes, etc Our Floral and Ornamental Shrubbbery Department is complete. We have every thing usually found in a well conducted Nursery, and of varieties we have TESTED and KNOW to be suited to the Southern climate We are DETERMINED to make GOOD stock and sell at REASONABLE prices. All orders by mail attended to with promptness and care. We have reliable agents, either local or traveling, in many localities in this and other States South, and we PREFER, where convenient to our customers, to do our business through them. We will, upon application, furnish gratis our Catalogue and Price List. Address P. O. Box 565, Atlanta, Georgia.
july6—d1y IRWIN & THURMOND.

Johnson & McCamy,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Dalton, - - - Georgia.
Office in King Building, Up Stairs
jany26-dtf

Alarm Till or Money Drawer!
MILES ALARM TILL
OR
SAFETY MONEY DRAWER,
A Sure Protection Against Thieves.

Admirably adapted to the needs of Store-keepers, for any one receiving and paying out Money.
Fitted with Compartments
for Bills, Currency and Specie, or Nickels, Ready to attach to any counter in a few minutes time.
SOLD AT
FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSES
311 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
2 MILK STREET, BOSTON.
AND BY THE HARDWARE TRADE GENERALLY
aug28-d2aw1m

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
Three Thousand Miles Away, in another hemisphere, sparkles the Seltzer Spring. In every drug store in America you may obtain its equivalent, put it in your pocket, and carry it with you to the world's end, if you choose.
Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient
is simply the living fountain of health, in the form of a powder, capable of being converted into a bubbling flashing *fac simile* of the liquid product of nature in one minute. Armed with this antidote, all climates and every atmospheric change may be faced without fear. As a remedy in milarious fevers, stomach complaints, irregularities of the bowels, nervous disorders, mental depression, headache, an overflow of bile, dropsical ailments, nausea and constipation, it has no equal. Sold by all druggists.
sep19-d2aw2w&w2t

To Printers.
WE WILL SELL A COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR a country printing office at very low figures. A good outfit for a job office, also, included.
july15-tf W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.

SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—In a letter to the Lynchburg Virginian, General Early says:

"I will take occasion to state that I have appointed the following Executive Committee of the Society: General Dabney H. Maury, chairman, Richmond city; Colonel Charles S. Venable, University of Virginia; Colonel William Preston Johnston, Lexington; Colonel Robert E. Withers, Wytheville; Colonel Joseph Mayo, Richmond city; *Rev. John William Jones, Richmond; Lieutenant Colonel Archer Anderson, Richmond city; Major Robert Stiles, Richmond city; †George L. Christian, Esq., Richmond city.

*Fighting chaplain of the Thirteenth Virginia regiment.

†Sergeant of artillery, who lost a leg in the war.

The foot notes are General Early's.

FEMALE CLERKS IN GERMANY.—Throughout Germany, where females can be employed to advantage, they are taken in preference to young men. At Munich the clerks and bookkeepers in the banks are nearly all young and handsome girls. At the depots many of those who attend the windows for the sale of tickets are girls, and the cashiers in all the cafes and restaurants are of the same sex. They are generally very expert at figures, and in mental arithmetic have no superiors. In view of the fact that so many females are employed in the rougher and hardest descriptions of laboring work, it speaks well for the sex that they are seeking and securing more desirable and lucrative employment. It may possibly arise from the fact that the young men are generally of the "fast" order, and are not to be relied upon in positions of trust.—*C. C. Foote in the Baltimore American.*

MORE BITTER FRUITS OF BULLOCK'S CLEMENCY.—Our readers will remember that some four years ago a desperate character in Gordon county, named John Long, wantonly murdered a good citizen by the name of Echols, for which offense he was tried and condemned to be hung, but was pardoned by Bullock, and turned loose upon the community to kill again when his devilish instincts prompted him.

This murderer has turned up in DeKalb county, Alabama, where, last Tuesday, the 2d, he treacherously murdered a worthy gentleman named Taylor—Blev Taylor—and afterward attempted the life of Wm. Taylor, who was present. He made his escape, and is still at large.

This is a sad illustration of the wretched policy of Bullock.—*Rome Courier.*

☞ John Deere, the first mechanic to use steel in the manufacture of plows, is Mayor of Moline, which city he may be said to have founded, having established a plow shop there twenty-six years ago, which has gradually grown to be the most important manufactory in the West.

☞ A nephew of J. Lathrop Motley has been astonishing the people of Newton county by feats of pedestrianism lately. He ran a half mile the other day on the track in the fair grounds, at Neosho, in two minutes and thirty-three seconds.

Reading Notices.

A HINT TO HOUSEWIVES—HOW TO KEEP KITCHEN WARE CLEAN AND BRIGHT. Every housewife of neat and tidy habits takes especial delight in keeping all the tin, copper and iron ware of her kitchen as clean and bright as painstaking labor can make them. A pride in this direction is commendable, and always meets the smiling approval of the "tyrant man" who pays the household bills. Remember that SAPOLIO is the only thing on earth that will make an old tarnished tin pan or a rusty kettle shine as bright as new. And by the use of Sapolio it is the quickest and easiest thing in the world to keep every utensil in a high state of polish.

sep11—d1w&w1t

DR. TUTT'S PILLS require no change of diet or occupation; produce no griping. They contain no dratic ingredients.

aug19—d1w&w1t.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is the only reliable remedy for diseases of the urinary organs. Take it in season, and do not be imposed upon by quacks and impostors.

We are glad to learn that the absence of the celebrated Dr. Helmbold has not prevented the continued manufacture of the Buchu, so well known as the only efficient remedy for diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. There are counterfeits of this most excellent medicine. Genuine has proprietor's private stamp. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent.

sep9—deod1w

BACHELORS' HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET, New York.

oct2—d1y

HOW DO YOU FEEL?—The fervid heats of summer are now over. In what condition have they left you? Is your liver torpid or disordered, your apetite feeble, your digestion imperfect or painful, your nervous system shaky, your mind lethargic? This is the state in which the autumn finds tens of thousands of us, and in this state we are ripe for the malarious fevers, and bowel complaints, and bilious diseases, which the heavy dews, the vapors, and the vast difference between the temperature of night and day are apt to engender. Rouse yourself from this condition with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters! Wake up the latent vitality of the body, which only requires the stimulating, strengthening and regulating agency of this mighty vegetable restorative to enable it to resume its activity and potency. Indigestion, biliousness, miasmatic fevers and disorders of the bowels, are the usual sequences of a long heated term. Prevent or cure them with the Bitters. You can do either, but prevention is best.

sep10—deod1w&w1t

CUMMING AND DULUTH
HACK LINE.

J. W. JAMES & CO., are now running, for the accommodation of the traveling public, a good TWO HORSE HACK, three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and making close connecting with the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad. Leave Cain's Hotel at Cumming, at 12 M., and arrives at Duluth at 5 o'clock, P. M., in time for the down train to Atlanta. Leaves Duluth at 9 o'clock in the morning and arrives at Cain's Hotel in Cumming, at 1 o'clock, to dinner.

Careful drivers. Terms moderate.

sept1—dtf

PULLUM & LOW,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
(Successors to Heard, Craig & Co.,)
At the old stand of Pemberton, Taylor & Co.,
13 KIMBALL HOUSE, DECATUR STREET,
Atlanta..............................Georgia.

John Daniel and Lucien Smith will be pleased to see and wait on their old friends.

aug17–dsun&wedtf

Madison House.
MADISON, GEORGIA.

TRAVELERS, invalids and families will find this one of the best hotels in the South. Porters at the trains who will take care of baggage. Terms all reasonable.

apr13—dtf FISH & MORGAN, Proprietors.

EXTRACTS FROM

PREMIUM LIST

—FOR—

GEORGIA
STATE FAIR!

COMMENCING

October 27th, 1873.

—AT—

CENTRAL CITY PARK,
MACON, GA.

For best acre of clover hay	$ 50
For best acre of lucerne hay	50
For best acre of native grass	50
For best acre of pea-vine hay	50
For best acre of corn forage	50
For largest yield of Southern cane, one acre	50
For best and largest display of garden vegetables	25
For largest yield upland cotton, one acre	200
For best crop lot upland short staple cotton, not less than five bales	500
For best one bale upland short staple cotton (and 25 cents per pound for the bale)	100
For best bale upland long staple cotton (and 25 cents per pound paid for the bale)	100
For best oil painting by a Georgia lady	100
For the best display of paintings, drawings, etc., by the pupils of one school or college	100
For the best-made silk dress, done by a lady of Georgia not a dress maker	50
For best home-spun dress, done by a lady of Georgia not a dress maker	50
For best piece of tapestry in worsted and floss, by a lady of Georgia	50
For best furnished baby basket and complete se of infant clothes, by a lady of Georgia	
For handsomest set of Mouchoir case, glove box and pin-cushion, made by a lady of Georgia	50
For best half dozen pairs of cotton socks, knit by a lady over fifty years of age, (in gold)	25
For best half dozen pairs of cotton socks, knit by a girl under ten years of age (in gold)	25
For the finest and largest display of female handicraft, embracing needlework, embroidery, knitting, crocheting, raised work, etc., by one lady	100
For the best combination horse	100
For the best saddle horse	100
For the best style harness horse	100
For the finest and best matched double team	100
For the best stallion, with ten of his colts by his side	250
For the best gelding	250
For the best six-mule team	250
For the best single mule	100
For the best milch cow	100
For the best bull	100
For the best ox team	100
For the best sow with pigs	50
For the largest and finest collection of domestic fowls	125
For the best bushel of corn	100
For the best bushel of peas	25
For the best bushel of wheat	25
For the best bushel of sweet potatoes	25
For the best bushel of Irish potatoes	250
For the best fifty stalks of sugar cane	500
For the best result on one acre in any forage crop	50
For the largest yield corn on one acre	100
For the largest yeld of wheat on one acre	50
For the largest yield of oats on one acre	50
For the largest yield of rye on one acre	50
For the best result on one acre, in any cereal crop	200
For the best display made on the grounds by any dry goods merchant	100
For the best display made by any grocery merchant	100
Tor the largest and best display of green-house plants, by one person or firm	100
For the best brass band, not less than ten performers	250
(and $50 extra per day for their music)	
For the best Georgia plow stock	25
For the best Georgia made wagon (two horse)	50
For the best Georgia made cart	25
For best stallion four years old or more	40
For best preserved horse over 20 years old	25
For best Alderney bull	50
For best Devon bull	50
For best collection of table apples grown in North Georgia	50 50
For best collection of table apples grown in Middle Georgia	50

REGATTA.

Race one mile down stream on Ocmulgee River, under the rules of the Regatta Association of Macon.

For the fastest four-oared shell boat, race open to the world	$150
For the fastest double-scull shell boat, race open to the world	50
For the fastest single-scull shell boat, race open to the world	50
For the fastest four-oared canoe boat, race open to the world	50

(By canoe is meant a boat hewn from a log, without wash-boards or other additions.)

The usual entry fee of ten per cent. will be charged for the Regatta premiums.

MILITARY COMPANY.

For the best drilled volunteer militry company of not less than forty members, rank and file, open to the world.................$750

At least five entries required. No entry fee.

RACES.

PURSE ONE—$300.

For Trotting Horses—Georgia raised; mile heats, best two in three.

1st horse to receive	$200
2d horse to receive	75
3d horse to receive	25

PURSE TWO—$450.

For Trotting Horses that have never beaten 2:40; mile heats, best two in three.

1st horse to receive	$300
2d horse to receive	100
3d horse to receive	50

PURSE THREE—$650.

For Trotting Horses—open to the world; mile heats best three in five.

1st horse to receive	$500
2d horse to receive	100
3d horse to receive	50

PURSE FOUR—$350.

For Running Horses—open to the world; two-mile heats, best two in three.

1st horse to receive	$250
2d horse to receive	100

PURSE FIVE—$300

For Running Horse—open to the world; two mile heats, best to in three.

1st horse to receive	$300

PURSE SIX—$500

For Running Horses—open to the world; three mile heats, best two in three.

1st horse to receive	$500

The above premiums will be contested for under the rules of the Turf. The usual entry fee of 10 per cent. on the amount of the purse will be charged.

COUNTY EXHIBITIONS.

1. To the county which (through its Society or Clubs) shall furnish the largest and finest display, in merit and variety of stock, products and results of home industries, all raised, produced or manufactured in the county	$1,000
2. Second best do	500
3. Third best do	300
4. Fourth best do	200

Entries to be made at the Augusta Convention in Athens.

Articles contributed to the County Exhibitions can also compete for specific premiums in the Premium List; for instance, a farmer may contribute to the Exhibition of his county a bushel of Bread Corn, he can then enter it, individually, for premium 144.

aug1-deodtd

Atlanta Water Cure.
DR. F. KALOW,
Corner of Hunter and Bell Sts.

DR. KALOW, well known through his great and rapid cures, has returned to our city and has opened agian an establishment for the cure of all Chronic Diseases, of which he would respectfully inform the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country.

Liver Complaint, Fevers, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Sterility, Asthma, Nervous Affections, *Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Diseases peculiar to Women, all Impurities of the Blood*, Skin Diseases, Kidney and Bladder Complaint, Stoppage of the Water, Piles of all kinds, *Srictures, Gonorrhœa*, Eye and Ear Complaint after Measels and Scarlatina, etc., etc.

As a proof of his success, the Doctor takes pleasure in referring to the following persons: Mr. J. W. Rucker, of Chapman, Rucker & Co., Commission Merchants, Major W. B. Cox, T. J. Hightower, N. S. Walker, James and John Lynch, T. Fleischel, Beermann & Kurht, M. Schulhofer, Dr. M. Mitchell, Atlanta; Superior Vicar, Mr. Turner, Brooklyn; Fathe Marony, Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. Smith, Macon; Col. Gaulden, Quitman; Miss Dawoody, Darien; Mr. White, Conjas.

Outside of his Institution he will treat all Acute Diseases with great success.

may13—d1y

ALL WHO WISH TO VOTE,

TAKE NOTICE, that by a recent Ordinance passed by the Mayor and Council, every person who is old enough to vote, or wishes to participate in our city elections, is required to come to my office, in the City Hall, and register his name and place of residence. The books for the same will be opened on the 15th day of September, and will remain open for that purpose until the 15th day of November. All failing to attend this—either white or colored—will be debarred from voting at either or all elections.

FRANK T. RYAN, City Clerk.

Atlanta, August 24, 1873. aug24-tf.

NOTICE.

THE SALES of seats at the Synagogue will begin Sunday, September 14, at 2 P. M.

D. STEINHEIMER, Secretary.

sep13-2t

STOLEN,

FROM my residence on Peachtree street, on the night of the 11th instant, one dark bay mare, aged 7 years; left hind foot white; very fast and in splendid order. The usual reward will be paid for her recovery and conviction of thief.

sep13 2t A. LEYDEN.

Honest Goods at Auction Prices.

S. S. KENDRICK & SONS offer bargains in Carpets of all grades 25, 35, 40 and 50 cents per yard.

Come and see us.

S. S. KENDRICK & SONS,

sep13-1t Corner Marietta and Broad sts.

Sale by Register.

WILL be sold at the store, in Granite Block, on Broad street, occupied by R. M. Rose & Co., on Tuesday, the 23d day of September, 1873, the remnant of the stock of said R. M. Rose & Co., consisting of liquors, empty barrels, glassware, store fixtures, etc., for cash.

LAWSON BLACK, Register.

New Era copy-1t. sep13-2t

COVINGTON HOTEL
COVINGTON, GEORGIA.

WHEN YOU COME TO COVINGTON, REMEMBER, if you wish soft beds, clean linen, nicely carpeted rooms, and good SQUARE MEALS, get aboard the Covington Hotel Omnibus.

A LIVERY STABLE connected with the House.

au17—dtf C. COX, Proprietor.

LANIER HOUSE,
B. DUB, Proprietor,
Macon, Georgia.

Free Omnibus to and from the Passenger Depot.

apr25—dtf

LECROY HOUSE
At Toccoa City,

IS now open for transient and permanent boarders. The table will be furnished with the best the country can afford.

aug13-d1m

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT.

THE following articles will be sold on Saturday, October 11th, to pay charges, if not called for:

J. EDGAR THOMPSON,
Agent Western and Atlantic R. R. Co.

Dr O G Clark, 1 sack grits.
L B Davis, 1 box glassware.
J Geary, 1 box.
Howard Garner, 1 box.
J L Johnson, 1 sack wool.
R D Lay, 1 box merchandise.
J S K Legare, 1 case merchandise.
C A Overholt, 69 bales hay.
F M Richardson, 2 refrigerators.

sep11-doaw4w.

WANTED,

A GOOD COOK for a small family.

ALSO,

A HOUSE SERVANT, by R. M. Clarke, at Flat Rock, Georgia. Apply at G. W. ADAIR'S, Real Estate Office

sep12-tf

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE!
A Great Bargain!!

THE SOUTHERN TIMES AND PLANTER, Published at Sparta, Ga., having a good circulation and in a prosperous condition, is offered for sale. Terms reasonable. For particulars address

LITTLE, JORDAN & CO., Sparta, Ga.

aug21—d1m

MADISON SQUARE HOUSE,
Broadway and Twenty-First Street,
New York.
S. E. CRITTENDEN, PROPRIETOR,
(Late Proprietor of the Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.)

Transient Board Four Dollars per Day.

Special Arrangements made for Board with Families from the South who wish to spend a few weeks in the city.

This Hotel is located in the most central part of the city. Several lines of street cars and stages continually passing the door, makes it desirable for parties on business or pleasure.

The Proprietor is desirous of making this Hotel Headquarters for his Southern friends.

june4-dtf

M. BUICE
LUMBER
In Great Variety.

Lumber Yard on Hunter street, second block east of City Hall. Orders solicited.

july1-sun&tues6m.

BANK OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA—F. M. Coker, President; W. W. Ball, Cashier. Paper discounted. Deposits received. Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Checks on all points in Europe in sums to suit. ☞ Agents for the Inman and Cunard Steamship Lines. ☞ First class and steerage tickets at lowest rates.

aly4-d1y

CALL AND EXAMINE.
"Dearman's Double Damper FIRE PLACE."

A REMEDY FOR SMOKING CHIMNEYS. A radiator of heat. Safety against fire and a saving of fuel. It can be used for burning Wood or Coal.

F. W. STOY,

Office up-stairs, corner of Broad and Marietta streets.

ATLANTA, GA., September 1st, 1873.

Mr. Stoy—Dear Sir: I am very much pleased so far, with your Patent Damper Fire Place. Those you have put in my house seem to obviate the great difficulty of smoking, by giving a good draft to the chimneys, which you know were very bad, or had that reputation heretofore.

I think the rooms can be kept warm in winter with one-third less fuel than now used, in an ordinary grate or fire place. And another great feature is that you can prevent the coal soot from flying into, and over the room, and all it contains.

Yours truly,

sep2—d2w N. J. DOOLITTLE.

NOTICE.

BY a resolution of Council passed on the 5th inst., I am required to close my books for collecting tax on the 20th inst., and turn them over to the Clerk of Council on the 1st day of October, whose duty it will be to issue fi fas against all delinquents immediately thereafter. Take due notice thereof, and govern yourselves accordingly.

J. H. FRANKLIN,
City Tax Collector and Receiver.

September 8, 1873. sept9-tf

[City Official Advertisement.]

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until Friday next, the 12th instant, for building a barrel brick sewer along the north side of Garnett street, from Loyd to Whitehall street. Inside dismiters to be twenty-four and thirty inches, and walls nine inches thick, laid with all hard bricks, and in mortar made with clean sand and hydraulic cement, and the inside dressed up smooth with mortar, and to include all excavations to the depth of six feet.

Bids will be directed to Clerk of Council. The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

J. W. SPARKS,
Chairman Committee on Sewers and Drains.

sept9-4t

Atlanta Medical College.

The Sixteenth regular course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in November next, and continue until the first of the following March.

FACULTY:

A W GRIGGS, M D, Emeritus Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.
JOHN T BANKS, M D, Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics.
W H GOODWIN, M D, Professor of General and Medical Chemistry.
WILLIAM ABRAM LOVE, M D, Professor of Physiology.
JOHN THAD JOHNSON, M D, Professor of General and Descriptive Anatomy.
J G WESTMORELAND, M D, Professor of Materia Medica Therapeutics.
J P LOGAN, M D, Professor of Clinical Medicine.
ROBERT BATTEY, M D, Professor of Obstetrics.
A W CALHOUN, M D, Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear.
W F WESTMORELAND, M D, Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.
J B BAIRD, M D, Lecturer on Minor Surgery.
V H TALIAFERRO, M D, Professor of Diseases of Woman.
G W HOLMES, M D, Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.
N D'ALVIGNY, M D, prosector to Professor of Surgery, and Curator.

Practical Anatomy conducted by Professor of Anatomy.

The following fees for the regular course will be required:

Matriculation (paid once only)	$ 5 00
Tickets for the course	50 00
Practical Anatomy (required only once)	10 00
Graduation	25 00

Good board and lodging can be had near the College, at $4 to $5 per week.

For further information, address,

J. G. WESTMORELAND, Dean.

Atlanta, September 8, 1873. sept9-tf

ATTENTION,
Builders and Contractors!

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE LOT OF

White Pine Shingles,

Equal to the Cedar for durability. Will be SOLD LOW TO THE TRADE.

The Celebrated Alabama Lime

— AND —

Louisville Cement,

in full supply, at all times.

BACON, LARD, HAY, OATS (Seed and feed). STOCK MEAL, CORN and MEAL, in ample supply, and all orders filled promptly, at regular quotations.

J. J. WILLIAMS & CO.

Atlanta, September 6, 1873—d1w

M. E. MAHER,

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER, No. 11 Mitchell street, has just received a large shipment of all kinds of the choicest brands of wines and liquors for the fall and winter trade. Inducements offered to the city and country retail dealers. All retail dealers would do well by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Is also agent for the celebrated brand of whisky "Your Own Bourbon." Give him a call and try it.

sep7—tf.

G. VOLGER & CO.,

(Branch Store of G. Volger & Co., Augusta, Ga.,)

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES,

AND ALL

Smokers' Articles,

Corner Mulberry and Second Street,

Macon................Georgia.

THEY KEEP COPIES OF

The Atlanta Constitution for Sale.

aug23—dtf

CHAS. BOHNEFELD,

UNDERTAKER
And Dealer in Metallic Burial Cases
CASKETS AND CUFFINS.

Of all sizes and descriptions.

Also Agent for TAYLOR'S CORPSE PRESERVER. Receive orders for carriages at any hour, both day and night. No. 1 DeGive's Opera House, corner Marietta and Forsyth streets.

aug3-d6m

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER—THE GREAT MEDICINE OF NATURE. Indorsed by the highest Medical Authorities. Restores muscular power to the Paralytic, Youthful Vigor to the Aged, & Develops the Young at a Critical Period; Dissolves Calculi and "Chalky" Deposits; Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Gravel, Diabetis, Disease of the Kindeys, Liver and Skin, abdominal Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Constipation, Asthma, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, General Debility, and nearly every class of Chronic Disease. Pamphlet containing History of the Spring and Testimonials from Medical Journals, Eminent Physicians and Distinguished Citizens, sent FREE by mail by WHITNEY BROS., General Agents, 227 South Front St., Philadelphia. For sale by all Druggists.

aug6-deod3m

NOTICE.

DR. N. D'ALVIGNY offers for sale his Medical Library, Surgical Instruments, and a handsome Mahogany Book Case, which, for the convenience of purchasers, can be seen and bought together or separately at Schumann's Pharmacy, Whitehall street.

He also offers for sale his Cottage Residence, containing seven rooms and a cellar room, stable, servants room and necessary out-buildings, a good sized yard and garden with good water.

Terms easy. sun,tue&sun

P. E. McDANIEL,

—WITH—

GEORGE W. PARROTT & BRO.,
Cotton Warehouse and Commission Merchants,

CORNER PRYOR AND HUNTER STREETS..........ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

sep2—d1m

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT!
The Orchard Farm for Sale!

THIS VALUABLE PLANTATION, KNOWN AS THE J. D SMITH PLACE, IS SITUATED TWO and three-quarter miles South of Marietta, Georgia, two miles from Smyrna, and one-half mile from Western and Atlantic Railroad, contains 400 acres land, about half open, 187 acres in cultivation, well watered with several streams running through it, on which there is 30 or 40 acres bottom land; it has several springs and wells of excellent freestone water on it, a seven room Frame Dwelling, on a beautiful and healthy location, outbuildings and six tenant houses now occupied by renters. There are 24 acres Apple Orchard now bearing, mostly good winter varieties. This orchard alone has been paying from 16 to 25 per cent. annually on the value of the place.

Also, ONE RESIDENT AND BUSINESS LOT in South Rome, Georgia, lying joining, fronting on Main street, containing one-half acre each. The former has a three room Dwelling, porch in front, finished and painted, cow house and lot, a No. 1 garden and well of water. The latter has a frame store house, finished and painted, wagon yard, wagoner's house, stables for stock, two wells of water and good fencing and gates, improvements all new. Come at once and secure bargains. For further information address the undersigned at Marietta or Rome, Georgra, or apply to parties on the premises of the places.

sep3—dtf T. F. SMITH.

ESTABLISHED 1835.
J. O. MATHEWSON.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
REFERENCE—NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW YORK.
AUGUSTA, GA.

augus

IRON WAREHOUSE
OF THE
Scofield Rolling Mill Company
Atlanta, Georgia.
NO. 28 PEACHTREE STREET.

Bar Iron of all kinds, warranted equal to any made, wholesale and retail at 4½c. rates.

Call and examine the stock and get a Price List.

sep2—d&wtf

D F. FLEMING. JAMES M. WILSON.

3,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES
For Fall Trade.

WE are now receiving from the Manufacturers a very large and well selected stock of BOOTS, SHOES and TRUNKS of every description, which will be sold as low as in any other market. Merchants visiting Charleston are invited to examine our stock.

D. F. FLEMING & CO.,
No. 2 HAYNE STREET, CORNER OF CHURCH STREET.

SAMUEL A NELSON. JAMES GILFILLIN.

aug26-2m

MACON ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. & E. P. TAYLOR,
Macon, Georgia,
DEALERS IN FURNITURE

OF ALL GRADES, FROM THE VERY BEST MANUFACTURERS.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Etc.,

AT THE LOWEST FIGURES FOR CASH.

METALLIC AND WOOD BURIAL CASES,

Of the latest styles, beautifully finished, at prices warranted to give satisfaction.

aug31—dtf

1873. FALL TRADE. 1873.

NEW GOODS! NEW STYLES!
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
SINGLETON, HUNT & CO.,

Return thanks to their numerous Merchant customers for their very liberal patronage and confidence extended to them in the past.

They also announce that their Fall and Winter stock of

BOOTS! SHOES!
HATS, TRUNKS, UMBRELLAS, ETC.,

For 1873, complete in every respect, has been receivd, to which especial attention is invited.

Increased facilities, with more extended storage reoom, and a determination not to be undersold, enable them to guarantee prices as low, at all times, as can be obtained in New York City.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.

SINGLETON, HUNT & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
49 SECOND STREET and 38 COTTON AVENUE,
MACON, GEORGIA.

aug31—dtf

THE COMMONWEALTH
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK CITY,

Does business upon popular plans that the people can comprehend, and at the minimum rates of all 1st class companies.

The "Commonwealth" is Safe, Popular and Prompt,

WITH A PRACTICAL AND ECONONICAL MANAGEMENT.

THOMAS U. CONNER,
Macon, Georgia, Manager of the Georgia Department.

Examine the Savings Bank Plan. sep3—d1awly

Southern Historical Society.—In a letter to the Lynchburg Virginian, General Early says:

"I will take occasion to state that I have appointed the following Executive Committee of the Society: General Dabney H. Maury, chairman, Richmond city; Colonel Charles S. Venable, University of Virginia; Colonel William Preston Johnston, Lexington; Colonel Robert E. Withers, Wytheville; Colonel Joseph Mayo, Richmond city; *Rev. John William Jones, Richmond; Lieutenant Colonel Archer Anderson, Richmond city; Major Robert Stiles, Richmond city; †George L. Christian, Esq., Richmond city.

*Fighting chaplain of the Thirteenth Virginia regiment.

†Sergeant of artillery, who lost a leg in the war.

The foot notes are General Early's.

Female Clerks in Germany.—Throughout Germany, where females can be employed to advantage, they are taken in preference to young men. At Munich the clerks and bookkeepers in the banks are nearly all young and handsome girls. At the depots many of those who attend the windows for the sale of tickets are girls, and the cashiers in all the cafes and restaurants are of the same sex. They are generally very expert at figures, and in mental arithmetic have no superiors. In view of the fact that so many females are employed in the rougher and hardest descriptions of laboring work, it speaks well for the sex that they are seeking and securing more desirable and lucrative employment. It may possibly arise from the fact that the young men are generally of the "fast" order, and are not to be relied upon in positions of trust.—*C. C. Foote in the Baltimore American.*

More Bitter Fruits of Bullock's Clemency.—Our readers will remember that some four years ago a desperate character in Gordon county, named John Long, wantonly murdered a good citizen by the name of Echols, for which offense he was tried and condemned to be hung, but was pardoned by Bullock, and turned loose upon the community to kill again when his devilish instincts prompted him.

This murderer has turned up in DeKalb county, Alabama, where, last Tuesday, the 2d, he treacherously murdered a worthy gentleman named Taylor—Blev Taylor—and afterward attempted the life of Wm. Taylor, who was present. He made his escape, and is still at large.

This is a sad illustration of the wretched policy of Bullock.—*Rome Courier.*

☞ John Deere, the first mechanic to use steel in the manufacture of plows, is Mayor of Moline, which city he may be said to have founded, having established a plow shop there twenty-six years ago, which has gradually grown to be the most important manufactory in the West.

☞ A nephew of J. Lathrop Motley has been astonishing the people of Newton county by feats of pedestrianism lately. He ran a half mile the other day on the track in the fair grounds, at Neosho, in two minutes and thirty-three seconds.

Reading Notices.

A Hint to Housewives—How to Keep Kitchen Ware Clean and Bright. Every housewife of neat and tidy habits takes especial delight in keeping all the tin, copper and iron ware of her kitchen as clean and bright as painstaking labor can make them. A pride in this direction is commendable, and always meets the smiling approval of the "tyrant man" who pays the household bills. Remember that SAPOLIO is the only thing on earth that will make an old tarnished tin pan or a rusty kettle shine as bright as new. And by the use of Sapolio it is the quickest and easiest thing in the world to keep every utensil in a high state of polish.

sep11—d1w&w1t

Dr. Tutt's Pills require no change of diet or occupation; produce no griping. They contain no dratic ingredients.

aug19-d1w&w1t.

Helmbold's Buchu is the only reliable remedy for diseases of the urinary organs. Take it in season, and do not be imposed upon by quacks and impostors.

We are glad to learn that the absence of the celebrated Dr. Helmbold has not prevented the continued manufacture of the Buchu, so well known as the only efficient remedy for diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. There are counterfeits of this most excellent medicine. Genuine has proprietor's private stamp. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent.

sep9—deod1w

Bachelor's Hair Dye.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond Street, New York.

oct3—d1y

How Do You Feel?—The fervid heats of summer are now over. In what condition have they left you? Is your liver torpid or disordered, your apetite feeble, your digestion imperfect or painful, your nervous system shaky, your mind lethargic? This is the state in which the autumn finds tens of thousands of us, and in this state we are ripe for the malarious fevers, and bowel complaints, and bilious diseases, which the heavy dews, the vapors, and the vast difference between the temperature of night and day are apt to engender. Rouse yourself from this condition with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters! Wake up the latent vitality of the body, which only requires the stimulating, strengthening and regulating agency of this mighty vegetable restorative to enable it to resume its activity and potency. Indigestion, biliousness, miasmatic fevers and disorders of the bowels, are the usual sequences of a long heated term. Prevent or cure them with the Bitters. You can do either, but prevention is best.

sep10—deod1w&w1t

CUMMING AND DULUTH

HACK LINE.

J. W. JAMES & CO., are now running, for the accommodation of the traveling public, a good TWO HORSE HACK, three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and making close connecting with the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad. Leave Cain's Hotel at Cumming, at 12 M., and arrives at Duluth at 5 o'clock, P. M., in time for the down train to Atlanta. Leaves Duluth at 9 o'clock in the morning and arrives at Cain's Hotel in Cumming, at 1 o'clock, to dinner.

Careful drivers. Terms moderate.

sept1—dtf

PULLUM & LOW,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

(Successors to Heard, Craig & Co.,)

At the old stand of Pemberton, Taylor & Co.,

13 KIMBALL HOUSE, DECATUR STREET,

Atlanta..........................Georgia.

John Daniel and Lucien Smith will be pleased to see and wait on their old friends.

aug17-dsun&wedtf

Madison House.

MADISON, GEORGIA.

TRAVELERS, invalids and families will find this one of the best hotels in the South. Porters at the trains who will take care of baggage. Terms all reasonable.

apr12—dtf FISH & MORGAN, Proprietors.

EXTRACTS FROM

PREMIUM LIST

—FOR—

GEORGIA

STATE FAIR!

COMMENCING

October 27th, 1873.

—AT—

CENTRAL CITY PARK,

MACON, GA.

For best acre of clover hay	$ 50
For best acre of lucerne hay	50
For best acre of native grass	50
For best acre of pea-vine hay	50
For best acre of corn forage	50
For largest yield of Southern cane, one acre	50
For best and largest display of garden vegetables	25
For largest yield upland cotton, one acre	200
For best crop lot upland short staple cotton, not less than five bales	500
For best one bale upland short staple cotton (and 25 cents per pound for the bale)	100
For best bale upland long staple cotton (and 25 cents per pound paid for the bale)	100
For best oil painting by a Georgia lady	100
For the best display of paintings, drawings, etc., by the pupils of one school or college	100
For the best-made silk dress, done by a lady of Georgia not a dress maker	50
For best home-spun dress, done by a lady of Georgia not a dress maker	50
For best piece of tapestry in worsted and floss, by a lady of Georgia	50
For best furnished baby basket and complete set of infant clothes, by a lady of Georgia	
For handsomest set of Mouchoir case, glove box and pin-cushion, made by a lady of Georgia	50
For best half dozen pairs of cotton socks, knit by a lady over fifty years of age, (in gold)	25
For best half dozen pairs of cotton socks, knit by a girl under ten years of age (in gold)	
For the finest and largest display of female handicraft, embracing needlework, embroidery, knitting, crocheting, raised work, etc., by one lady	25
For the best combination horse	100
For the best saddle horse	100
For the best style harness horse	100
For the finest and best matched double team	100
For the best stallion, with ten of his colts by his side	250
For the best gelding	250
For the best six-mule team	250
For the best single mule	100
For the best milch cow	100
For the best bull	100
For the best ox team	100
For the best sow with pigs	50
For the largest and finest collection of domestic fowls	125
For the best bushel of corn	100
For the best bushel of peas	25
For the best bushel of wheat	25
For the best bushel of sweet potatoes	25
For the best bushel of Irish potatoes	250
For the best fifty stalks of sugar cane	500
For the best result on one acre in any forage crop	50
For the largest yield corn on one acre	100
For the largest yeld of wheat on one acre	50
For the largest yield of oats on one acre	50
For the largest yield of rye on one acre	50
For the best result on one acre, in any cereal crop	200
For the best display made on the grounds by any dry goods merchant	100
For the best display made by any grocery merchant	100
For the largest and best display of green-house plants, by one person or firm	100
For the best brass band, not less than ten performers (and $50 extra per day for their music)	250
For the best Georgia plow stock	25
For the best Georgia made wagon (two horse)	50
For the best Georgia made cart	25
For best stallion four years old or more	40
For best preserved horse over 20 years old	25
For best Alderney bull	50
For best Devon bull	50
For best collection of table apples grown in North Georgia	50
For best collection of table apples grown in Middle Georgia	50

REGATTA.

Race one mile down stream on Ocmulgee River, under the rules of the Regatta Association of Macon.

For the fastest four-oared shell boat, race open to the world	$150
For the fastest double-scull shell boat, race open to the world	50
For the fastest single-scull shell boat, race open to the world	50
For the fastest four-oared canoe boat, race open to the world	50

(By canoe is meant a boat hewn from a log, without wash-boards or other additions.)

The usual entry fee of ten per cent. will be charged for the Regatta premiums.

MILITARY COMPANY.

For the best drilled volunteer militry company of not less than forty members, rank and file, open to the world..........$750

At least five entries required. No entry fee.

RACES.

PURSE ONE—$300.

For Trotting Horses—Georgia raised; mile heats, best two in three.

1st horse to receive	$200
2d horse to receive	75
3d horse to receive	25

PURSE TWO—$450.

For Trotting Horses that have never beaten 2:40; mile heats, best two in three.

1st horse to receive	$300
2d horse to receive	100
3d horse to receive	50

PURSE THREE—$650.

For Trotting Horses—open to the world; mile heats best three in five.

1st horse to receive	$500
2d horse to receive	100
3d horse to receive	50

PURSE FOUR—$350.

For Running Horses—open to the world; two-mile heats, best two in three.

1st horse to receive	$250
2d horse to receive	100

PURSE FIVE—$300

For Running Horse—open to the world; two mile heats, best to in three.

1st horse to receive..........$300

PURSE SIX—$500

For Running Horses—open to the world; three mile heats, best two in three.

1st horse to receive..........$500

The above premiums will be contested for under the rules of the Turf. The usual entry fee of 10 per cent. on the amount of the purse will be charged.

COUNTY EXHIBITIONS.

1. To the county which (through its Society or Clubs) shall furnish the largest and finest display, in merit and variety of stock, products and results of home industries, all raised, produced or manufactured in the county	$1,000
2. Second best do.	500
3. Third best do.	300
4. Fourth best do.	200

Entries to be made at the Augusta Convention in Athens.

Articles contributed to the County Exhibitions can also compete for specific premiums in the Premium List; for instance, a farmer may contribute to the Exhibition of his county a bushel of Bread Corn, he can then enter it, individually, for premium 144.

aug1-deodtd

Atlanta Water Cure.

DR. F. KALOW,

Corner of Hunter and Bell Sts.

DR. KALOW, well known through his great and rapid cures, has returned to our city and has opened agian an establishment for the cure of all Chronic Diseases, of which he would respectfully inform the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country.

Liver Complaint, Fevers, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Sterility, Asthma, Nervous Affections, *Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Diseases peculiar to Women, all Impurities of the Blood*, Skin Diseases, Kidney and Bladder Complaint, Stoppage of the Water, Piles of all kinds, *Srictures, Gonorrhœa*, Eye and Ear Complaint after Measels and Scarlatina, etc., etc.

As a proof of his success, the Doctor takes pleasure in referring to the following persons: Mr. J. W. Rucker, of Chapman, Rucker & Co., Commission Merchants, Major W. B. Cox, T. J. Hightower, N. S. Walker, James and John Lynch, T. Fleischel, Beermann & Kurht, M. Schulhofer, Dr. M. Mitchell, Atlanta; Superior Vicar, Mr. Turner, Brooklyn; Fathe Marony, Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. Smith, Macon; Col. Gaulden, Quitman; Miss Dawoody, Darien; Mr. White, Conjas.

Outside of his Institution he will treat all Acute Diseases with great success.

may13—d1y

ALL WHO WISH TO VOTE,

TAKE NOTICE, that by a recent Ordinance passed by the Mayor and Council, every person who is old enough to vote, or wishes to participate in our city elections, is required to come to my office, in the City Hall, and register his name and place of residence. The books for the same will be opened on the 15th day of September, and will remain open for that purpose until the 15th day of November. All failing to attend this—either white or colored—will be debarred from voting at either or all elections.

FRANK T. RYAN, City Clerk.

Atlanta, August 24, 1873. aug24-tf.

NOTICE.

THE SALES of seats at the Synagogue will begin Sunday, September 14, at 2 P. M.

D. STEINHEIMER, Secretary.

sep13-2t

STOLEN,

FROM my residence on Peachtree street, on the night of the 11th instant, one dark bay mare, aged 7 years; left hind foot white; very fast and in splendid order. The usual reward will be paid for her recovery and conviction of thief.

sep13 2t A. LEYDEN.

Honest Goods at Auction Prices.

S. S. KENDRICK & SONS offer bargains in Carpets of all grades 25, 35, 40 and 50 cents per yard.

Come and see us.

S. S. KENDRICK & SONS,

sep13-1t Corner Marietta and Broad sts.

Sale by Register.

WILL be sold at the store, in Granite Block, on Broad street, occupied by R. M. Rose & Co., on Tuesday, the 23d day of September, 1873, the remnant of the stock of said R. M. Rose & Co., consisting of liquors, empty barrels, glassware, store fixtures, etc., for cash.

LAWSON BLACK, Register.

New Era copy-1t. sep13-2t

COVINGTON HOTEL

COVINGTON, GEORGIA.

WHEN YOU COME TO COVINGTON, REMEMBER, if you wish soft beds, clean linen, nicely carpeted rooms, and good SQUARE MEALS, get aboard the Covington Hotel Omnibus.

A LIVERY STABLE connected with the House.

au17—dtf C. COX, Proprietor.

LANIER HOUSE,

B. DUB, Proprietor,

Macon, Georgia.

Free Omnibus to and from the Passenger Depot.

apr25—dtf

LECROY HOUSE

At Toccoa City,

IS now open for transient and permanent boarders. The table will be furnished with the best the country can afford. aug13-d1m

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT.

THE following articles will be sold on Saturday, October 11th, to pay charges, if not called for:

J. EDGAR THOMPSON,
Agent Western and Atlantic R. R. Co.

Dr O G Clark, 1 sack grits.
L B Davis, 1 box glassware.
J Geary, 1 box.
Howard Garner, 1 box.
J L Johnson, 1 sack wool.
R D Lay, 1 box merchandise.
J S K Legare, 1 case merchandise.
C A Overholt, 69 bales hay.
F M Richardson, 2 refrigerators.

sep11-doaw4w.

WANTED,

A GOOD COOK for a small family.

ALSO,

A HOUSE SERVANT, by R. M. Clarke, at Flat Rock, Georgia. Apply at G. W. ADAIR'S, Real Estate Office

sep12-tf

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE!

A Great Bargain!!

THE SOUTHERN TIMES AND PLANTER, PUBlished at Sparta, Ga., having a good circulation and in a prosperous condition, is offered for sale. Terms reasonable. For particulars address

LITTLE, JORDAN & CO., Sparta, Ga.

aug21—d1m

MADISON SQUARE HOUSE,

Broadway and Twenty-First Street,

New York,

S. E. CRITTENDEN, PROPRIETOR,

(Late Proprietor of the Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.)

Transient Board Four Dollars per Day.

Special Arrangements made for Board with Familes from the South who wish to spend a few weeks in the city.

This Hotel is located in the most central part of the city. Several lines of street cars and stages continually passing the door, makes it desirable for partie on business or pleasure.

The Proprietor is desirous of making this Hotel Headquarters for his Southern friends.

june4-dtf

M. BUICE

LUMBER

In Great Variety.

Lumber Yard on Hunter street, second block east of City Hall. Orders solicited.

july1-sun&tues6m.

BANK OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA—F. M. Coker, President; W. W. Bell, Cashier. Paper discounted. Deposits received. Foreign and Domestic exchange bought and sold. Checks on all points in Europe in sums to suit.

☞ Agents for the Inman and Cunard Steamship Lines. ☞ First class and steerage tickets at lowest rates.

aly4-d1y

CALL AND EXAMINE,

"Dearman's Double Damper FIRE PLACE."

A REMEDY FOR SMOKING CHIMNEYS. A radiator of heat. Safety against fire and a saving of fuel. It can be used for burning Wood or Coal.

F. W. STOY,

Office up-stairs, corner of Broad and Marietta streets.

ATLANTA, GA., September 1st, 1873.

Mr. Stoy—Dear Sir: I am very much pleased so far, with your Patent Damper Fire Place. Those you have put in my house seem to obviate the great difficulty of smoking, by giving a good draft to the chimneys, which you know were very bad, or had that reputation heretofore.

I think the rooms can be kept warm in winter with one-third less fuel than now used, in an ordinary grate or fire place. And another great feature is that you can prevent the coal soot from flying into, and over the room, and all it contains.

Yours truly,

sep2—d2w N. J. DOOLITTLE.

NOTICE.

BY a resolution of Council passed on the 5th inst., I am required to close my books for collecting tax on the 20th inst., and turn them over to the Clerk of Council on the 1st day of October, whose duty it will be to issue fi fas against all delinquents immediately thereafter. Take due notice thereof, and govern yourselves accordingly.

J. H. FRANKLIN,
City Tax Collector and Receiver.

September 8, 1873. sept9-tf

[City Official Advertisement.]

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until Friday next, the 12th instant, for building a barrel brick sewer along the north side of Garnett street, from Loyd to Whitehall street. Inside diamiters to be twenty-four and thirty inches, and walls nine inches thick, laid with all hard bricks, and in mortar made with clean sand and hydraulic cement, and the inside dressed up smooth with mortar, and to include all excavations to the depth of six feet.

Bids will be directed to Clerk of Council. The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

J. W. SPARKS,
Chairman Committee on Sewers and Drains.

sept9-4t

Atlanta Medical College.

The Sixteenth regular course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in November next, and continue until the first of the following March.

FACULTY:

A W GRIGGS, M D, Emeritus Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.
JOHN T BANKS, M D, Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics.
W H GOODWIN, M D, Professor of General and Medical Chemistry.
WILLIAM ABRAM LOVE, M D, Professor of Physiology.
JOHN THAD JOHNSON, M D, Professor of General and Descriptive Anatomy.
J G WESTMORELAND, M D, Professor of Materia Medica Therapeutics.
J P LOGAN, M D, Professor of Clinical Medicine.
ROBERT BATTEY, M D, Professor of Obstetrics.
A W CALHOUN, M D, Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear.
W F WESTMORELAND, M D, Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.
J B BAIRD, M D, Lecturer on Minor Surgery.
V H TALIAFERRO, M D, Professor of Diseases of Woman.
G W HOLMES, M D, Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.
N D'ALVIGNY, M D, prosector to Professor of Surgery, and Curator.

Practical Anatomy conducted by Professor of Anatomy.

The following fees for the regular course will be required:

Matriculation (paid once only)	$ 5 00
Tickets for the course	50 00
Practical Anatomy (required only once)	10 00
Graduation	25 00

Good board and lodging can be had near the College, at $4 to $5 per week.

For further information, address,

J. G. WESTMORELAND, Dean.

Atlanta, September 8, 1873. sept9-tf

ATTENTION,

Builders and Contractors!

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE LOT OF

White Pine Shingles,

Equal to the Cedar for durability. Will be SOLD LOW TO THE TRADE.

The Celebrated Alabama Lime

— AND —

Louisville Cement,

in full supply, at all times.

BACON, LARD, HAY, OATS (Seed and feed). STOCK MEAL, CORN and MEAL, in ample supply, and all orders filled promptly, at regular quotations.

J. J. WILLIAMS & CO.

Atlanta, September 6, 1873—d1w

M. E. MAHER,

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER, No. 11 Mitchell street, has just received a large shipment of all kinds of the choicest brands of wines and liquors for the fall and winter trade. Inducements offered to the city and country retail dealers. All retail dealers would do well by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Is also agent for the celebrated brand of whisky "Your Own Bourbon." Give him a call and try it. sep7—tf.

G. VOLGER & CO.,

(Branch Store of G. Volger & Co., Augusta, Ga.,)

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES,

AND ALL

Smokers' Articles,

Corner Mulberry and Second Street,

Macon..................Georgia.

THEY KEEP COPIES OF

The Atlanta Constitution for Sale.

aug23—dtf

CHAS. BOHNEFELD,

UNDERTAKER

And Dealer in Metallic Burial Cases

CASKETS AND CUFFINS.

Of all sizes and descriptions.

Also Agent for TAYLOR'S CORPSE PRESERVER. Receive orders for carriages at any hour, both day and night. No. 1 DeGive's Opera House, corner Marietta and Forsyth streets. aug2-d6m

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER—THE GREAT MEDICINE OF NATURE. Indorsed by the highest Medical Authorities. Restores muscular power to the Paralytic, Youthful Vigor to the Aged, & Develops the Young at a Critical Period; Dissolves Calculi and "Chalky" Deposits; Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Gravel, Diabetis, Disease of the Kindeys, Liver and Skin, abdominal Dropsy, Chronic Diarrehœa, Constipation, Asthma, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, General Debility, and nearly every class of Chronic Disease. Pamphlet containing History of the Spring and Testimonials from Medical Journals, Eminent Physicians and Distinguished Citizens, sent FREE by mail by WHITNEY BROS., General Agents, 227 South Front St., Philadelphia. For sale by all Druggists. [aug6-deod3m]

NOTICE.

DR. N. D'ALVIGNY offers for sale his Medical Library, Surgical Instruments, and a handsome Mahogany Book Case, which, for the convenience of purchasers, can be seen and bought together or separately at Schumann's Pharmacy, Whitehall street.

He also offers for sale his Cottage Residence, containing seven rooms and a cellar room, stable, servants room and necessary out-buildings, a good sized yard and garden with good water.

Terms easy. sun,tues&sun

P. E. McDANIEL,

—WITH—

GEORGE W. PARROTT & BRO.,

Cotton Warehouse and Commission Merchants,

CORNER PRYOR AND HUNTER STREETS..........................ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

sep2—d1m

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT!

The Orchard Farm for Sale!

THIS VALUABLE PLANTATION, KNOWN AS THE J. D SMITH PLACE, IS SITUATED TWO and three-quarter miles South of Marietta, Georgia, two miles from Smyrna, and one-half mile from Western and Atlantic Railroad, contains 400 acres land, about half open, 187 acres in cultivation, well watered with several streams running through it, on which there is 30 or 40 acres bottom land; it has several springs and wells of excellent freestone water on it, a seven room Frame Dwelling, on a beautiful and healthy location, outbuildings and six tenant houses now occupied by renters. There are 24 acres Apple Orchard now bearing, mostly good winter varieties. This orchard alone has been paying from 15 to 20 per cent. annually on the value of the place.

Also, ONE RESIDENT AND BUSINESS LOT in South Rome, Georgia, lying joining, fronting on Main street, containing one-half acre each. The former has a three room Dwelling, porch in front, finished and painted, cow house and lot, a No. 1 garden and well of water. The latter has a frame store house, finished and painted, wagon yard, wagoner's house, stables for stock, two wells of water and good fencing and gates, improvements all new. Come at once and secure bargains. For further information address the undersigned at Marietta or Rome, Georgra, or apply to parties on the premises or the places.

sep3—dtf

T. F. SMITH.

J. O. MATHEWSON,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
ESTABLISHED 1855.
REFERENCE NATIONAL PARK BANK NEW YORK.
AUGUSTA, GA.

IRON WAREHOUSE

OF THE

Scofield Rolling Mill Company

Atlanta, Georgia.

NO. 28 PEACHTREE STREET.

Bar Iron of all kinds, warranted equal to any made, wholesale and retail at 4½c. rates.

Call and examine the stock and get a Price List.

sep2—d&wtf

D F. FLEMING. JAMES M. WILSON.

3,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES

For Fall Trade.

WE are now receiving from the Manufacturers a very large and well selected stock of BOOTS, SHOES and TRUNKS of every description, which will be sold as low as in any other market. Merchants visiting Charleston are invited to examine our stock.

D. F. FLEMING & CO.,
No. 2 HAYNE STREET, CORNER OF CHURCH STREET.

SAMUEL A NELSON. JAMES GILFILLIN.

aug26-2m

MACON ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. & E. P. TAYLOR,

Macon, Georgia,

DEALERS IN FURNITURE

OF ALL GRADES, FROM THE VERY BEST MANUFACTURERS.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Etc.,

AT THE LOWEST FIGURES FOR CASH.

METALLIC AND WOOD BURIAL CASES,

Of the latest styles, beautifully finished, at prices warranted to give satisfaction. aug31—dtf

1873. FALL TRADE. 1873.

NEW GOODS! NEW STYLES!

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

SINGLETON, HUNT & CO.,

Return thanks to their numerous Merchant customers for they ery liberal patronage and confidence extended to them in the past.

They also announce that their Fall and Winter stock of

BOOTS! SHOES!

HATS, TRUNKS, UMBRELLAS, ETC.,

For 1873, complete in every respect, has been received, to which special attention is invited. Increased facilities, with more extended storage room, and a determination not to be undersold, enable them to guarantee satisfaction at all times, at as low prices as can be obtained in New York City. ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.

SINGLETON, HUNT & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
49 SECOND STREET and 38 COTTON AVENUE,
MACON, GEORGIA.

aug31—dtf

THE COMMONWEALTH

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK CITY,

Does business upon popular plans that [illegible] and at the minimum rates of all first class companies.

The "Commonwealth" is Safe, Popular and Prompt,

WITH A PRACTICAL AND ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

THOMAS U. CONNER,

Macon, Georgia, Manager of the Georgia [illegible]

Examine the Savings Bank Plan.